THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 87. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE COAL-MINING TROUBLES.

The Arbitration Question.

Terrific Storm at Pottsville.

Opening of "Royal Albert Hall"

Unofficial Report on San Domingo.

The Outrages in New Mexico.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MINERS.

The Action of the General Council—Additional Outrages—Holding the Rioters in Bail.

The Scranton *Republican* of yesterday has the following special telegram from Mauch Chunk:

The General Council of the W. B. A. has been in session all day, and there was a great deal of discussion upon numerous topics, some of which were to the point, while others were irrelevant, and almost foreign to the vital questions now at issue, and which are really the obstacles in the way of resumption. Little has been accomplished, and while the prospect is generally regarded as hopeful, yet those who had anticipated prompt, decisive action on the part of the council will be somewhat disappointed. It was at once ascertained this morning, if not yesterday, that there was a great diversity of opinion among the members of the council on the subject of arbitration. The fact is, a considerable number of the miners, now that the question of arbitration has really become the foremost issue in the present troubles, are suspicious and fearful that it would not result in their favor. The principle of arbitration is admitted by all to be the only remedy that promises a settlement of present difficulties and a guarantee for future uninterrupted prosperity; and if the miners could foretell the result, and know that it would be favorable to them, there would be no division upon the subject.

A committee of five was finally appointed to report upon the question of arbitration. After a protracted and earnest discussion of the subject two reports were at length submitted to the Council—a majority and a minority report. Three members reported in favor of submitting the question of wages to arbitration, while two dissented, and made a minority report. It is generally believed that the feeling in favor of submitting the question of wages to some kind of reference or arbitration is growing. The Lehigh and Hazleton regions oppose arbitration bitterly, and it is understood will continue to do so, while the Scranton and Schuylkill representatives are in favor of such a system. It is very difficult to determine what the final action of the council will be, but the out-look altogether is rather hopeful than otherwise.

We find also in the *Republican* the following items of news in the turbulent coal district:—

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

As Mr. David Owen was returning from church at Hyde Park on Monday evening about 9 o'clock, he was assailed by two men near the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Bellevue. He was first shot at and then stopped by the men, who demanded to know if he was not a blackleg and a company man, and if he did not speak in favor of resumption in 1869. They further informed him that he ought to have been killed then, and should be now. He was then set upon and assaulted, but in the scuffle he succeeded in extricating himself and started to run. He was, however, soon overtaken, when he was knocked down and kicked in a brutal manner. Some young men in the neighborhood heard the noise, and came to the rescue, when the ruffians fled in the direction of Taylorville, firing a shot or two as they fled. These facts we learn from Mr. Owen himself, who also bears evidence upon his person of severe treatment.

RIOTERS HELD IN BAIL.

The names of a large number of the persons engaged in the riotous proceedings on Thursday and Friday were known, and warrants were issued for their arrest. At the miners' meeting held at Hyde Park on Monday, it was recommended by the officers of the W. B. A. that these persons should appear before Alderman Waters and voluntarily surrender themselves. Accordingly yesterday morning Thomas Brooks, Charles Gallagher, and L. Morgan came before Alderman Waters and gave themselves up, on the complaint of Daniel Langstaff charging them with riot, arson, and assault and battery.

The evidence elicited on this examination was only a repetition of the reports of those disgraceful scenes published in our columns, and fully corroborating their truthfulness. Upon the investigation it appears that Mr. Morgan, who accompanied the rioters, was in no way connected with their riotous acts, but was rather counselling the men to desist from their evil intentions. He was accordingly discharged. The alderman considered the testimony in the cases of Gallagher and Brooks sufficiently strong to hold them to bail for their appearance at court. He accordingly required Brooks to give $5000 bail and Gallagher $2000 for their appearance at the next term of the Mayor's Court of this city. The W. B. A. officers procured the bail on which they were released.

POTTSVILLE UNDER WATER.

Terrific Storm—Streets and Cellars Inundated.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of yesterday says:—

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a thunder storm came up suddenly and increased in fury until it became one of the most terrific and destructive that has visited this region for many years. The rain came down in perfect torrents, as if in one massive sheet, suddenly converting the dusty streets of a few moments before into rivers of swift-running water, which it was impossible for the inlets to the culverts to accommodate. A heavy wind and some hail accompanied the rain, which made the loose signs, awnings, etc., hop around lively.

At Second street and Church alley two immense streams of water came down, covering either street from curb to curb and meeting as they did struck the corner of Heffner's livery stable, and poured in through the door on the alley front and out on the lower side, leaving the stable floor thickly covered with mud and stone washed down from the mountain side. The back of the Pennsylvania Hall was completely inundated, the water passing in on the alley front and running through into the yard, doing considerable damage. The saloon in the basement of the hall was also drowned out, the water having overrun the pavement, and made an entrance through the windows. At the corner of Centre street and Church alley the gutters were filled and the street covered to the depth of a foot with mud washed down the alley.

In Market street the damage was very severe, many cellars being filled with water and the people being driven out of the lower story. As far up as Eleventh street the inundation commenced, and but few dry cellars were to be found after the storm. The double frame houses standing back from Market street, between Mr. Wolff's and Thompson's Church, were completely inundated, the water being four or five feet deep in the lower story. From one of these houses a lady was carried by a gentleman, who displayed great gallantry. Mr. Wolff's loss is estimated at about $2000, for which he blames the borough authorities, averring that the culvert passing through his property is not of sufficient capacity nor properly constructed.

Near Centre, in Market street, the water overflowed the pavement and ran into the new building in process of construction by L. C. Thompson, where it worked its way down into Henry Matten's cellar by tearing out a portion of the stone foundation. In Lyon street the cellars were all filled, and the piles of debris left along the sides of the street would indicate that an earthquake had visited that locality. In this street the house of Uriah Good was struck by lightning, and slightly damaged. The culvert passing under Ulmer's slaughter house, back of Centre street, burst in the basement of that establishment, giving the water an outlet through the building, thence into the cellars of Messrs. Ulmer, Kennedy, and Zerbey, on Centre street, doing considerable damage. In Minersville street the damage to houses, cellars, and property generally was very great—many basements and ground floors being invaded by the element, and families driven into the second story for safety.

A GREAT DAY IN LONDON.

Opening of the "Royal Albert" Hall—The Ceremonies—Speech of the Prince of Wales—How the Queen Appeared, Etc.

Our London correspondent, in a letter published yesterday, gave some important facts relative to the New London nondescript entitled the "Royal Albert" Hall. The following additional particulars of the opening, from English papers just at hand, will be read with interest:—

Queen Victoria, says the London *News*, was dressed in slight mourning. Princess Louise appeared in what looked like semi-bridal costume—namely, a bonnet, dress, and mantilla of white corded silk, and looked fairer than on her wedding day a week before, while the Marquis of Lorne, who had assumed the kilt, made as handsome and gallant a young bridegroom as eye could wish to see.

In the intervals of the ceremony an animated conversation was carried on among the quartet formed by the Queen and her royal daughters and daughters-in-law; and when the little Princess Beatrice, who was dressed in pale green silk, and with her pretty flaxen hair hanging loosely down, appeared to call the Prince of Wales' attention to a somewhat ludicrous incident then in progress, the good-humored gayety increased. A well-known metropolitan engineer was advancing from the position he originally took up on the dais to a more prominent central place opposite the royal chair, and while edging round inadvertently turned his back upon the the Queen more than half the way. It is not always easy to be natural when in the immediate presence of royalty, and the spectacle of a distinguished professional gentleman walking laboriously sideways, but with the wrong side outwards, supplied the element of humor to a scene which had lacked little else previously. * * * On the dais or platform every one was either in uniform or in professional or court dress. It seemed a little hard on Mr. Bruce to be compelled to hold the Queen's official reply to the address in his hand during nearly the whole of the proceedings, for it is difficult to carry a cumbrous roll of parchment—like a swollen field-marshal's baton—gracefully, and the Home Secretary was moved to keep it in his arms as if it were a baby in long clothes—moving it mechanically to and fro, as if he were embarrassed with the same baby or the Prince of Wales were reading it a lullaby.

SPEECH OF THE PRINCE.

"May it please your Majesty:—As President of the Provisional Committee of the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, it is my high privilege and gratification to report to your Majesty the successful completion of this Hall, an important feature of a long-cherished design of my beloved father for the general culture of your people, in whose improvement he was always deeply interested. Encouraged by your Majesty's sympathies, and liberally supported by your subjects, we have been enabled to carry out the work without any aid from funds derived from public taxation. I am warranted in expressing our confidence that this building will justify the conviction we expressed in the report submitted on the occasion of your Majesty laying its first stone, that by its erection we should be meeting a great public want. Your Majesty's Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, in further prosecution of my father's design for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, an object which he always had warmly at heart, are about to commence a series of annual international exhibitions, to the success of which this hall will greatly contribute by the facilities which it will afford for the display of objects and for the meeting of bodies interested in the industries which will form the subjects of successive exhibitions. The interest shown in the hall by the most eminent musicians and composers of Europe strengthens our belief that it will largely conduce to the revival among all classes of the nation of a taste for the cultivation of music. Your Majesty will hear with satisfaction that results have justified the original estimate of the cost of the building, and that, aided by the liberal assistance of your exhibition commissioners, the corporation will commence its management unfettered by pecuniary liabilities, and under conditions eminently calculated to insure success. It is my grateful duty to return to your Majesty our humble thanks for the additional mark of your royal favor which is conferred upon us by your auspicious presence on the present occasion, when our labors as a provisional committee are drawing to a close. We venture to hope that when we shall have resigned our functions into the hands of the governing body, which will be elected under the provisions of the royal charter granted to us, your Majesty will continue to the corporation that measure of support which has been always graciously given to us."

The Queen in a few words expressed her admiration of the hall, but her formal reply was not read. It was printed in all the morning papers, but is unimportant.

At the conclusion of a prayer by the Bishop of London, the Prince of Wales turned to the auditorium and exclaimed in a loud voice, "The Queen declares this hall open." Then came a tremendous burst of cheering, clangor from trumpets and loud booming from the park guns. Mighty sounds burst forth from thousands of lusty throats, and the vast crowds who were waiting outside heard the cheering, and took it up until the enthusiasm within and without was acting and reacting, and cannon and musical instruments were intermingling with indescribable effect. The Queen moved from the dais to the royal box, taking up her position there as a spectator and auditor, the ceremonial of opening being over. Her Majesty and the royal and distinguished people round her proceeded from the dais down the crimson path, and past the Beef-eaters in the same order as on the arrival, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne enlisting much attention, and the Queen bowing and smiling graciously on all sides. A few minutes more, and her Majesty is again bowing her acknowledgments, but this time from her private box. The whole company is on its feet again, and the Queen, who occupies the central seat between the two divisions of her box, curtsies deeply three times, directly she is visible, and twice again when she gains her seat in front.

After the opening of the Hall had been formally declared the national anthem was again given, first by the orchestra, then a verse by the choral sopranos, accompanied on the organ; the next verse by the altos, with orchestral wind instruments; and the concluding portion in full choral harmony with orchestra and organ.

—Two brothers named Smalltubs, recently married in Michigan, took the names of their wives.

—A Southern paper has an editorial argument against "the practice of carrying dogs to church."

THE TRIP TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Some Unofficial Ideas About It and Annexation.

George Alfred Townsend writes in his usual free-and-easy way to the Chicago *Tribune* about the trip to Santo Domingo, as follows:—

Franz Sigel has returned with the San Domingo party, and, if rumor be correct, looks upon the whole performance down there as ridiculous. He has no opinion of Baez, no belief in the island as a component of the American republic, and no respect for anything about it. It is he who was said to have given Schurz the name of the "Pickwick Club" as applied to the San Domingo Commission. General Boynton, with whom I have talked about the trip, gave the following notions:—He says that San Domingo is a land of delight—to the eye particularly of a Northern man who has never been anywhere near the tropics, on account of the luxuriant growth of vegetation. He says that the trip was like walking through scores of miles of the Capitoline conservatory, through flowers, vegetation rich colors, and all the productions of heat and moisture. Wherever a rock could be made to crumble, vegetation started forth, and those lascious features were at first bewildering to the eyes of the explorers. But, he says, there is no mortal reason why we should want the island. A good deal of it has gone to waste, and the rest is scarcely cultivated at all. After spending some weeks among its coasts, the view of Kingston, in Jamaica—a town about the size of Alexandria, Va.—seemed like a social Paradise. He says that Baez looks like a French dancing-master, and impresses one as a conniving politician, and pretty much of the "jockey" that Sumner describes. He says that the Pickwick Club was a funeral compared to this commission, so far as ridiculousness was concerned; for the three Commissioners had no harmony at all, Ben. Wade being the only man who showed himself to be an open-air, hearty old fellow. Dr. Howe and Professor White looked upon their office as a great secret State matter, and held frequent private conferences in retired places, from which old Wade would come out and blurt the whole thing to the reporters, damning his confederates up and down hill, for a set of imaginers who thought themselves important.

Boynton says that there are no snakes on the island, that he saw some centipedes and a great many scorpions, that the people are all of a come-day go-day sort, idle and loitering, but that as nobody in the commission on either side spoke Spanish, they had hardly any conversation with the people who could inform them. Those who did speak it according to the books could not make their learning intelligible to the natives. This shows how General Grant selected his San Domingo Commission, pretty much as he does the most of his officials—sending them to find out something, without regard to their acquirements in the Spanish language, but that their statements might have some effect upon the country. Boynton says that when they came to Hayti they did see a strong, sensitive, cannibal-looking race, with negro skins, but with straight noses, and all the appearance of men who made a nation, and were going to fight for it; who did not mean to be wheedled out of it, and who could get up a revolution in earnest, at short notice.

All the correspondents were delighted to come home, and all who had a chance to go, and did not do it, are delighted that they stayed at home. Nearly all of them described the affair, from beginning to end, to have been a perfect farce. Three men and a lot of newspaper folks were sent out junketing to a country, about which they had no knowledge, with a whole fleet of ships-of-war to accompany them, and they came back knowing nothing about it, and their only trophies are a lot of bugs picked up by the naturalists. Was there ever such a farce, even under this administration?

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

The Killing of Dr. Scanland by His Brother-in-Law—Committal of Leonard—Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Bail Refused.

From the Chicago Post, April 10.

The killing of Dr. Scanland by his brother-in-law, Mr. Leonard, on Friday evening, has created a widespread and profound sensation, not only on account of the prominence of some of the parties involved, but also because of the peculiar character of the antecedent circumstances. The facts, as developed by the Coroner's inquest on Saturday, are briefly stated:—There was a sharp hostility existing between the homicide and his victim, originating in the fact that Mrs. Scanland and her brother, Mr. Leonard, believed that Scanland was guilty of a "flirtation" with a lady who was ostensibly merely a patient, and the resulting fact that Leonard took his sister's part and remonstrated against the intimacy. Scanland was a tall, powerful man, irregular in his habits, and in the interviews that were held seems invariably to have fallen into a passion and abused Leonard, sometimes threatening to chastise him, and even striking him on at least one occasion. Leonard universally bore the reputation of an exceptionally excellent young man, and being physically inferior to Scanland, and withal temperate, modest in his demeanor, and peaceful in his disposition, generally retreated whenever he found himself subject to the doctor's uncontrollable rage. Once, indeed, he sought the intervention of the police, but the sergeant on duty failed to respond to his request.

The fatal collision was precipitated by the fact that Leonard desired Scanland to seek board elsewhere, at the same time removing from his walls a portrait of the lady whose conduct was in controversy; and the ultimate consequences were doubtless aggravated by the circumstance that, a few days before, Dr. Scanland had abused Leonard's sister and attempted to choke her to compel her to disclose the hiding-place of the portrait, and that he had the day before threatened Leonard with an uplifted cane. Leonard procured a pistol and resolved to defend himself. Scanland was again betrayed into a passionate assault, in which he drove Leonard out of his own house to the sidewalk, and followed him up with aggressive menaces. Rolf Obermeser testified that he stood within ten or fifteen feet of them, and that Leonard, being persistently followed up and threatened, told Scanland, "If you don't keep away I'll shoot you." The angry man still advanced and strove to get near enough to strike Leonard, when the latter shot and killed him.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict against Leonard, and he was committed to prison, $500,000 bail having been refused.

The wife of the murdered man was entirely ignorant of the dreadful occurrence that had made her a widow until Saturday morning, when she read the death in the papers.

Troubles on the Mexican Frontier.

ANOTHER INDIAN BUTCHERY.

From The Borderer published at La Cruces, N. M.

From M. F. Herring, conductor on the Northern Road, we learn that last week the train of Messrs. Kearl & Miller was on the route from Chihuahua to Fort Bayard, loaded with bacon. Before reaching the boundary line, Mr. Charles Kearl and wife, with six other Americans, proceeded in advance of the train, and, when about five miles from it, were attacked by a large band of Indians. Mr. Kearl, his wife, and five others of the party, were killed on the spot; the other two succeeded in escaping, both badly wounded, but one has since died. The bodies of those slain in the attack were horribly mutilated, the hands being cut off and placed beside the bodies, and the head of Mr. Kearl was placed by the body of his wife, and her head upon his shoulders. The attack occurred between Casas Grandes and Gavilloa. The names of the killed, as far as we can learn, were Mr. and Mrs. Kearl, Gus. Hepner, Mr. Suthland, and Charles Delano.

SECOND EDITION

The French Revolution

THE COUP DE MAIN

Postponed Until To-day.

Leniency of President Thiers.

He Desires to Save Bloodshed.

Lives of Insurgents to be Spared.

Reception of the Paris Delegates.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reinforcements for Versailles.

BOULOGNE, Wednesday night, April 12.—Yesterday morning the garrisons of St. Omer and Arras left for Versailles.

Arrests of Priests.

PARIS, April 12—7 P. M.—The Cure of Notre Dame de Loretta, and the Abbe Miguel, Vicar of the Church of St. Philippe, have been arrested, the latter while visiting the Archbishop. There was an

Artillery Duel,

lasting throughout the day. The Nationals refusing to fight have been disarmed.

The Insurgents are in High Spirits

over the result of last night's fighting. An attack is expected to-night.

M. Assy is Accused of High Treason

to the city and nation.

General Dombrowski telegraphs that he is in possession of three-quarters of Neuilly, and hopes to get the bridge to-night.

M. Amaroux

has been released and made Secretary of the Commune.

Shells are Falling

in the Rue Chaillot, and the firing continues.

The Coup de Main.

VERSAILLES, April 12—Wednesday night.—The *coup de main* arranged for last night was deferred till to-night. M. Thiers is so

Anxious to Avoid Bloodshed

that it is doubtful if it will take place. The Assembly is enraged at the inactivity of the troops at Fort Valerien. There was excellent artillery practice last night. Two new guns have been mounted at Chatillon to bombard Fort Issy at the last moment. I learn that an attempt both inside and outside of Paris is certain to take place to-night. Marshal MacMahon commands.

Losses of the Versaillists.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times'* special from Paris says a portion of the Versailles army engaged in the attack upon the outlying forts to south of Paris has suffered greatly in both killed and wounded.

The Communists have surrounded three thousand gendarmes near Asnieres, and their capitulation is thought probable.

General Dombrowski

is very popular with his troops. He declares that he will burn Neuilly, Villers, and Puteaux, if such steps are necessary for the defense of Paris.

Concentration Before Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says there is a great concentration of troops before that city. Marshal MacMahon has gone to Villeletang, and a decisive attack upon the insurgent positions is expected.

M. Thiers is now opposed to conciliation, and thinks the success of the army is certain.

The Military Situation.

A despatch from Paris says:—A battery of big guns has been mounted in the Avenue du Trocadero, pointing towards the Fort du Mont Valerien. The Nationals are massed near the Arch of Triumph. General Dombrowski has selected Asnieres as the centre of operations against Courbevoie. Longchamps and Asnieres are both well fortified. Paris is calm, but the exodus of the inhabitants continues.

Circular from M. Thiers.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—M. Thiers, in a circular bearing date of the evening of the 12th, describes the situation as in the main unchanged, and says the Government will act at the proper time.

Falsity of the Commune Account.

The Commune accounts of victory at Paris are as false as they are unprincipled. Our victory will come bloodlessly.

The Paris Delegates

have arrived, and were received, not because they are Communists, but because they are republicans. My answer to them was that "No one menaces the republic but assassins."

The Lives of the Insurgents will be Spared,

but the workmen temporarily subsidized in Paris must return to their labor, and secession will be suppressed as it has been in America.

Marseilles Riot.

A despatch from Marseilles says the city is quiet and the police force is being reorganized.

Movements of the Insurgents.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says the columns of insurgents have advanced to Clamart without meeting opposition. The same correspondent says:—"Thiers is opposed to bringing on a decisive action until 50,000 additional men have reinforced the Versailles army."

The special of the London *Telegraph* from Paris says:—"General Dombrowski telegraphs to the Communal Committee that his forces have occupied three-fourths of the town of Neuilly."

M. Guizot on the State of Affairs.

A letter from M. Guizot on the state of affairs in France is published to-day. He approves the conduct of the Assembly, trusts that the struggle will be short, and expresses confidence that the result is both certain and decisive.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 13—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92⅜; of 1867, 92; ten-forties, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—U. S. bonds closed at 97 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7⅜@7½d.; Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 13—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93⅛. American securities firmer; U. S. bonds of 1862, 93; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 92¾.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Republicans of both houses held a caucus this morning, and after a short discussion, in which considerable spirit was manifested, adopted a resolution declaring the following entitled bills to be party measures, that every Republican in each house is expected to vote against them, and that in case any member of that party votes for either of said bills he will be published and denounced throughout the State as a renegade:—The New York Registering bill, the Election bill providing for separate boxes for Congressmen and Legislators; amendments to the New York City charter, the 2 per cent. New York tax levy bill, and the Buffalo Police bill. There is no uneasiness among the Republicans as to the firmness of all their members in standing by this resolution, except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Bignall, of Tioga, and Mr. Blackall, of Albany, who may object to the sweeping nature of the resolution, and vote for one or two of the bills named.

Female Confidence Operator.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 13.—Ann Gibson, a well-known confidence operator, with numerous aliases, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for obtaining money under false pretenses. Her trial takes place next week before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 13—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low pressure prevailing on Wednesday morning in the Eastern States, and on Lake Ontario, has but slightly increased. Partially cloudy weather has prevailed on the lower lakes, with occasional light rain, and fresh southwesterly winds. Cloudy and threatening weather, with very light rain, has prevailed in the lower Mississippi valley. The barometer has fallen somewhat, with increased cloudiness in the South Atlantic. The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the low pressure will continue over the country east of the Mississippi, increasing somewhat on the upper lakes and Eastern States. Cloudy weather with fresh winds is probable for the lower lakes and South Atlantic; hazy or partially cloudy weather for the middle Atlantic.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 14⅜@14½; low middling, 13¾@13⅞c. Flour dull but firm; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·25; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat firm and receipts light; choice and fancy white, $2@2·05; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·05; fair to good, $1·55@1·75; common, $1·30@1·45; Ohio and Indiana, $1·54@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·59@1·60. Corn firmer; white Southern, 80@81c.; yellow Southern, 79@80c.; mixed Western closed drooping at 73@74c. Mess Pork quiet at $21. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8¾c.; rib sides, 10½c.; clear rib, 11c.; hams, 17@17½c. Lard quiet at 12½c. Whisky dull at 91c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Henry Williams and Kate Stanley were convicted of stealing a balmoral skirt from an Eighth street store.

Thomas McGlinn, a little bootblack, was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes from the kitchen of a dwelling on S. Broad street.

Emma Holland, otherwise known as "The Sailor Boy," was tried upon the charge of bigamy. Alderman White testified that in 1851 he married her to Tommy Holland, who is now living. Rev. Mr. Allen testified that in 1870 he performed the marriage ceremony between the same woman and Hugh Quinn. Colonel Small, representing the prisoner, offered to prove by Tommy Holland that when he married Emma he had another wife then living, and he said he would argue from this that the marriage to Holland was a nullity and therefore not bigamy, because the act of Assembly said that if any person should have two husbands or two wives at the same time such person should be guilty of bigamy, and the second marriage should be void, and Tommy's marriage to her, being his second within the meaning of the statute, was void, and she was at liberty to marry whom she pleased.

The Judge said the point was a good one, but there was difficulty in the way of proof, for Holland was not a competent witness to these facts.

Nothing was left, then, but the speech of the Colonel, which was a very laughable one. He argued that the act of Assembly under which this case was tried was an absurdity, because it said the second marriage was both an offense and a nullity, and also that the first marriage with Tommy Holland, being a nullity because of his previous marriage, and her second, being a nullity because of her former with Tommy, she was never a wife, and was now as free as the wind and as much at liberty to choose her mate as a maiden of sixteen summers.

The Judge said a few words, and the jury said guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
Thursday, April 13, 1871. }

In this market money continues abundant and easy of access to those having claims for favors upon lenders. For speculative investment there is a sharp demand in all directions, and this fact tends to keep the rates, especially on call loans, steady. The banks lend freely to their regular depositors at the legal interest, but avoid outside operations. Prime commercial paper, in the open market, ranges as usual of late, between 7 and 8 per cent. for reliable paper only. For call loans there is a very active demand in sympathy with the stock market, and the high prices there ruling. Very little business is being done under 6 per cent., the bulk of the transactions being made at 6½ per cent., according to collaterals.

Gold is dull and slightly weak, ranging from 110⅜@110¼, closing at the latter.

In Government bonds there is a steady demand, and prices continue to advance.

The stock market continues active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101⅝ and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89⅜@89¾, with 90 paid for the 500s.

Small sales of Reading Railroad at 54@54⅛; Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 64. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 118⅝; Northern Central at 40@40¼; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50⅝@50¾, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼@28⅜, an advance of ⅝.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 35¾@35⅞ and Schuylkill preferred at 17⅞.

The balance of the list was in demand. Sales of Philadelphia Bank at 165; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 24@25; Hestonville do. at 20, and Central Transportation at 46.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1871.—Jay Cooke & Co.—Dear Sirs:—The only subscriptions received from national banks this day are:—

Nantucket, Mass., Pacific National	$42,000
New Castle, Me., National Bank	24,000
Boston, Mass., Third National	100,000
Total subscriptions to date	$59,049,300

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to $56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—

First. Bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States five-twenties at once, in the registered coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS.

Barker Brothers & Co.
C. & H. Borie.
C. Camblos & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
De Haven & Brother.
Drexel & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.
Henry L. Fell & Bro.
Gaw, Bacon & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
W. Painter & Co.
Sailer & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend Whelen & Co.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New	101⅜	20 sh Phila Bk	165
$200 do	101⅜	100 sh Hestonv'e.b60	20
$1000 N Penna 6s	99½	100 do	20
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s	95¼	500 do......b5.	20
$1000 Elmira 7s	94	100 do.....b60.	20
200 sh Cen Trans	40	400 sh Ph & E..b30.	28¼
666 sh Penna R..b3.	64	100 do	28¼
77 sh Cam & Am	118⅝	100 do.....b30.	28⅜
5 sh Reading R	54	100 do.....b60.	28⅜
21 sh O C & A R	50⅝	200 do.....s60.	28¼
250 do	50⅝	200 sh Sch N Pf	17⅞

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1865, new, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1867, do. 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1868, do. 111⅞@112⅛; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅜@115⅝; Gold, 110¼@110⅜; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 85½@86½; Central Pacific Railroad, 96@96½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 77@77½.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, 112⅝@112⅞; do., July, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1867, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1868, 112@112¼; 10-40s, 108½@108⅝. Gold, 110¼@110⅜. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115⅜@115⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¼	11·40 A. M.	110¼
10·15 "	110⅜	12·00 M	110⅜
11·15 "	110¼	12·10 P. M.	110¼
11·17 "	110⅜	12·14 "	110⅜
11·30 "	110¼	12·20 "	110¼
16·37 "	110¼	12·30 "	110⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 13.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is quiet and may be quoted at 10½c. per lb. Timothy is nominal at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is less active but firm. The demand is mostly from the home trade, whose purchases foot 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio extra family at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·50@5·75.

The demand for Wheat is very moderate, and we notice sales of 4000 bushels Indiana red at $1·64@1·66 and 3700 bushels Ohio do. on private terms. Rye is nominal. Corn is in fair request at yesterday's quotations; sales of 1000 bushels Western yellow at 78c. and 3400 bushels Western mixed at 76@77c. Oats are in active demand, and 12,000 bushels Southern and Western sold at 68@69c.

Whisky is quiet at 92@92½c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........56 | 11 A. M.......66 | 2 P. M.......68

SUN RISES........... 5·25 MOON SETS........... 2·29
SUN SETS........... 6·36 HIGH WATER.......... 8·38

(*By Cable.*)

LONDON, April 13.—The steamship Hermann, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 13.—Arrived, steamships Periere, from Brest, and Paraguay, from London.

Also, steamer Cuba, from Liverpool.

Steamship Iowa, from Glasgow, is below, with a dismasted vessel in tow.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, do.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Russian bark Patria, Loderman, Hamburg, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Narcissa, Burton, 3 days from Alexandria, with oats.

Schr William Magee, Ramsey, from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, from Charleston, with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 12.—7 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. F. Stoddard, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Alvin Clark, Racket River, G. H. Stuart, Luan, A. Vandusen, Liberator, Thomas Maloney, R. Sears, and Sage Schuyler, all with coal for New York.

Andrew Allison, with coal, for Salem, N.J. L. & C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

HENRY CLAY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Ninety-four years ago yesterday there was born to a poor Baptist preacher, living not far from Richmond, Virginia, a son since known to his country and the world as Henry Clay. Five years later his mother was left an indigent widow with seven children, of whom Henry was the fifth. This boy received his scanty education in a log school-house, wherein teachers barely less illiterate than their pupils from time to time earned a mere subsistence by imparting a knowledge of letters to the children of the poor, for whom no public provision was made by the chivalry who then ruled Virginia; their own sons and daughters receiving instruction in private seminaries. When fourteen years of age Henry obtained employment in a small retail store in Richmond, which he soon exchanged for a clerkship in the office of Peter Tinsley, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, whence, after four years' service, he was taken into the law office of Robert Brooke, then Attorney-General, afterwards Governor of the State. In November, 1797, when not yet of legal age, he was licensed to practise law, and migrated at once to Lexington, the first settlement and then largest village in the embryo State of Kentucky, where he speedily acquired a large and profitable practice at the bar.

The formation of a State Constitution and government being then imminent, and slavery having been planted in Kentucky while she was a part of Virginia, young Clay took the stump as an advocate of its gradual, peaceful extinction by constitutional restriction. He was overborne by wealth and numbers, and did not maintain a fruitless warfare, but his convictions were neither changed nor disguised, and in addressing, in 1829, the Kentucky Colonization Society, made up of the slaveholding aristocracy when slavery ruled the Union as well as the State, and he was about to be for the second time a candidate for President, he said:—

> "More than thirty years ago, an attempt was made in this Commonwealth to adopt a system of gradual emancipation, similar to that introduced in Pennsylvania in 1780. And among the acts of my life to which I look back with the greatest satisfaction is that of having co-operated with zealous and intelligent friends to procure the establishment of that system in this State. We believed that the sum of good which would be attained by the State of Kentucky in a gradual emancipation of her slaves would far transcend the aggregate of mischief that would result to herself and the Union together, from the gradual liberation of them, and their dispersion and residence in the United States. We were overpowered by numbers, and submitted to the decision of the majority with a grace with which the minority, in a republic, should ever yield to such a decision. I have nevertheless never ceased, and never shall cease, to regret a decision the effects of which have been to place us in the rear of our neighbors, who are exempt from slavery, in the state of agriculture, the progress of manufactures, the advance of improvement, and the general prosperity of society."

Again in 1849, when Kentucky had decided to revise her Constitution, Mr. Clay, in a public letter, urged her to adopt a policy of gradual emancipation, and was again overruled by a vote which was nearly unanimous. This persistency in advocating a change so vital yet so unpopular, by one who never disguised his aspiration to rise and rule through the favor and confidence of his fellow-citizens, stamps him one of the few whose vision is eagle-eyed—who discern the end from the beginning—who can look through present convenience and ease to the ultimate consequences of a system essentially fallacious and unjust.

—Mr. Clay's unpopular early championship of emancipation was soon forgotten by his fellow-citizens in their admiration of the ardor and eloquence with which he advocated the doctrines and measures of the Republican party and its leader Jefferson in opposition to the rule of John Adams with his Alien and Sedition laws. In 1803, he was chosen a representative of his county in the State Legislature, repeatedly re-elected, and in 1806 selected by his fellow-members to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Gen. John Adair. And, though a successor was at that session chosen to supersede him after his first session, he had already made his mark in advocacy of internal improvements by the authority and at the cost of the Union; he having introduced and carried a resolve which clearly affirms their constitutionality and expediency. Returning to Kentucky, he was rechosen to the Assembly, which made him its Speaker; and in 1809 he was again sent to the United States Senate, to fill an unexpired term for the two years ensuing. At the next Congress he appeared as a Representative, and was elected Speaker of the House on the first day of his appearance therein—a distinction attained by no other man since the meeting of the first Federal Congress.

Thenceforth, Mr. Clay's career as Representative, Speaker, negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent, Senator, Secretary of State, leader of a great party, and repeatedly its candidate for President, down to his death in 1852, at the ripe age of seventy-five, is part of our national history. The eloquent promoter and inspirer of our second war with Great Britain, he was ever afterward the zealous and influential advocate of peace; the master-spirit of repeated compromises whereby the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery was prevented, while he lived, from involving his countrymen in bloody collision; and the foremost champion of protection to home industry, of the systematic improvement at national cost of rivers, harbors, and artificial means of intercommunication between diverse sections and States; in short, of that American system which tended in every aspect to free us from dependence on foreign nations, and render us an intelligent, powerful, populous, and happy people.

Henry Clay is no longer with us, but his principles remain, and the considerations whereby he upheld them, though no longer enforced by his glorious eloquence, are still weighty, and both principles and arguments are still cherished by admiring millions. Never a dispenser of Federal patronage, Mr. Clay's power over his countrymen was that of a rare gift of magnetic oratory, the outflow of a genial nature and a magnanimous soul. Many others have nobly and worthily achieved fame in our national councils; but, after those of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, there is no name that will shine brighter or more enduringly in our civil history than that of Henry Clay.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

Considering the startling increase of crimes of every sort, almost directly traceable to ignorance, it is hard to resist the conclusion that compulsory education affords the only promise of relief from the growing danger. It has been tried elsewhere with gratifying results, and we have more than once expressed ourselves in favor of trying it here. But it must be remembered, at the same time, that this is a radical remedy, and must be handled with the utmost delicacy and caution to secure its true benefits. At first sight it certainly looks like an unpardonable infringement on the liberty of the subject, and although in a case like this individual right must give way to the public good, the arbitrariness of the encroachment need not be so insisted on as to make a naturally unpopular law doubly obnoxious. Every pains, at least, should be taken to conciliate in its favor the feelings of that more cultivated class of the community on whose suffrages it must depend almost entirely for its support. Ignorance hugs its errors as the owl, so oddly miscalled the bird of wisdom, clings to its native darkness; and the example of that resolute ignoramus in one of the Eastern States, who threatens to resist with violence any attempt to educate his children, is apt to be contagious. In framing any such act, the utmost care should be had to avoid giving unnecessary offense to the prejudices or convictions of any class, but more especially of the enlightened few who alone can be counted on as probable supporters of the system.

Such caution does not seem to have been exercised in preparing the bill lately introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, which requires the attendance at school during six months of the year of all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years. This rigid limitation seems unnecessarily arbitrary, and in other respects unwise. It is doubtful whether, in our climate at least, children are not more hurt than benefited by being put to books at so tender an age as seven, and many competent observers have declared their conviction that the tasks which a child is forced to learn before its mind is tolerably mature, add nothing to its mental growth, but tend rather to retard its physical powers. Unhealthy precocity is so common, and so frequently fatal among American children, that our efforts should be directed rather to set back than to anticipate the period of mental maturity. Most children with us, of any brightness, teach themselves to read, and otherwise astonish their fond parents by a phenomenal intellectual activity which is too often followed and explained by an early decay. Precisely at what age a child's mind becomes strong enough to bear the strain of cultivation it is not easy to fix. Perhaps it is safe to say that up to the age of ten years, at least, the little learner should be put to only the lightest and most desultory tasks.

Doubtless this will seem an extraordinary view to many, who have so long been used to the cramming and forcing system of education in vogue among us, as to believe it the only true one. But waiving this point, there is another objection to the Pennsylvania bill which is equally strong, and which will strike most parents with even greater force. The question of the comparative advantages of home and school education, discussed as long ago as Quintilian's time, has been practically decided, so far, at least, as boys in their teens are concerned, in favor of the schools. But for some years after the age of seven, the child is probably best and most safely instructed at home. His moral character is then in process of formation, and that no teacher can mould so well or so wisely as a tender and pious mother and a prudent father. To be sure, many children are unhappily not blessed with such parents as these, and many more again have no homes. For these, at least for the latter, the school at any age is undoubtedly better than the streets, though a good reformatory institution, wisely modelled and carefully conducted, would be better still. But for children whose home influences are salutary and happy, the law should make some discrimination. The laws of Pennsylvania do not directly concern us, but each success or failure of the compulsory education system does. Whenever it is tested, we should like to see it tested on its merits, and not weighted with needlessly offensive restrictions.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANK SCHEME.

From the N. Y. World.

"A large number of banks and bankers of New York," so says the Washington telegram, "representing two hundred millions of capital, have in a formal manner requested the Secretary of the Treasury to submit for the consideration of the present Congress a plan for"—for what? The telegram says:—"A plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender notes." And with such a shallow device the large number of banks and bankers, "representing two hundred millions of capital," think to blind the people to a petty scheme by which they hope to legislate four or five millions annually out of the pockets of the people into the pockets of the aforesaid banks and bankers, who ought, in all conscience, to be satisfied with the two hundred millions which they already own, or rather represent. The despatch which announces this little financial sceme appropriately closes:—"This proposition includes the substance of General Butler's bill;" which must satisfy all impartial people as to the disinterested honesty of the banks and bankers in making this proposition, exclusively in the interest of their less wealthy and less influential fellow-citizens.

It may be thought that this project is scarcely deserving of a great deal of attention, since as yet we are not aware that Mr. Boutwell has consented to make the recommendation, since even Mr. Boutwell's recommendation might possibly not make the measure acceptable to Congress, and since it is not likely that the session will be much further prolonged and the measure itself be ever heard of again. But those who take this view are little acquainted with the cohesive tenacity of the radical plunderers who set such schemes afloat. These men must live on the public. Their opportunities have been curtailed of late. The tariff is exhausting itself. The most thoroughly protected interests are languishing and unprofitable. The great land-grab game has come to a sudden end, partly due to the public opposition to further grants, and partly due to private indisposition to further invest in land-grant bonds. The subsidy schemes have fallen flat. Poor Boutwell's funding business has furnished no great pickings after all, and it is difficult to see how anything substantial is to be made out of the Ku-klaxes. In this dearth of plausible methods to "convey" the people's money, the national bank method has been revived, and the measure now so mildly put forward as a recommendation to the Secretary is but the commencement of a series by which it is hoped to revive the glorious banking times of 1863, 1864, and 1865. Nor is the early adjournment at all as certain as many persons seem to think; and even if not heard at this session, the scheme is sure to be renewed as soon as Congress reassembles. Besides, indications are not wanting that the interval will be employed in manufacturing public opinion in favor of the measure upon the same grounds as those already announced by telegraph from Washington. Hence it is well to direct attention to the subject before the public mind shall have been poisoned by persistent misrepresentation.

We have pointed out already the precise object of the proposed measure, and how it is calculated to enable the banks to earn interest, at the expense of the people, on money which they do not lend, but which they keep in their vaults for their own safety, their own convenience, though likewise required to do so by the National Bank act under which they are created. We now propose to explain how they intend to accomplish this by pretending to adopt a measure which has so many qualities to recommend it that it may be said to have a certain amount of public opinion already favorably inclined towards it. This measure is based upon a growing recognition of the fact that the national banks, as now constituted, are virtually that most odious of all legalized iniquities, a subsidized monopoly.

The national banks are owners of Government bonds. They are allowed to deposit these bonds in the Treasury Department at Washington, and to receive in exchange for them bank notes—currency—in nearly equal amounts. This privilege is denied to every one except a national bank. A private individual who owns bonds cannot obtain bank notes in exchange for them at the Treasury Department in Washington; on the contrary, a private individual who owns bonds is obliged to go to a national bank to borrow bank notes on his bonds, and to pay that national bank interest on the bank notes, although the bank gets them at the department free of interest. It is not a question now whether the issuance of notes by Government is wise, or whether it be reconcilable with the true principles of democratic government. The fact is that the people are willing that their paid public servants should, among other things, be charged with the duty of issuing bank notes on the security of Government bonds left with them in pledge. But the people are not willing that they should discharge this duty for the benefit of a limited number of corporations; that this discharge of duty should be coupled with such conditions as necessarily confine its advantages to a class—to a special interest. The right of the Government to issue bank notes on the pledge of Government bonds once admitted, it becomes the duty of the Government to issue these notes to all classes of the community alike. Under the present law the right to obtain these notes is limited to a class of corporations called national banks, who are by that simple fact constituted a monopoly. When this national bank act was first passed the people, intensely preoccupied with the war, and unable to recognize the full importance of the measure, allowed it to pass amid general approval. But they are now beginning to recognize that they have constituted the banking interest into a monopoly which forms the very centre and rallying point of all other monopolies, and that they have thoughtlessly raised up a power which has virtually become the chief ally and leader of the two worst public enemies—the railroad ring and the tariff monopolists. It is under the impulse created by the gradual recognition of this fact that the recent agitation of the national bank act has arisen. The people recognize that the right to obtain bank notes from the Treasury on the security of Government bonds is a general right equally open to all. They demand that this right shall be no longer confined to the national banks.

If the right to obtain bank notes from the Treasury on a pledge of bonds conveyed no other advantages than what are apparent on the surface, there might be less objection to confining it to a class for the convenience of the Treasury operations. But this right to obtain bank notes conveys another highly important privilege which the public have heretofore lost sight of, but are now beginning to consider very attentively. The national bank owns bonds which earn six per cent. coin interest. These bonds are deposited in the Treasury, where they continue to earn interest for the bank just the same as before. The bank at the same time receives the corresponding amount of bank notes from the Treasury and lends them to its customers, charging five, six, or seven per cent. interest on them. The bank thus earns a double interest on a single capital—first the interest on the bonds, and next the interest on the notes. It is this circumstance that constitutes the aggravation of the monopoly; it is this circumstance that makes the monopoly a subsidized monopoly. Against this subsidized monopoly, as against subsidy and monopoly in every other shape and form, the public has set its face.

To avoid the monopoly of the banks it is evident that the right to obtain the bank notes on a pledge of bonds should be open to all classes and individuals alike. To avoid and end the subsidy which the banks have been drawing from the community at the rate of eighteen or twenty millions in coin per annum, it is evident that the bonds pledged as security for notes should cease to draw interest while in the hands of the Treasury; or, in other words, that no one should be allowed to obtain notes from the Treasury except on payment of interest, precisely the same as if they obtained the notes from any other source. But as, of course, no one would borrow notes from the Treasury and pay interest for them unless he had the privilege of returning the notes when no longer wanted, it would become necessary to make provision for getting back the bonds whenever the owner wanted them. Out of these considerations has grown the plan which, under the name of "convertibility of bank notes and bonds," has had a very general discussion in financial circles for the last year or two, and has met with very considerable approval, though also with strenuous opposition.

This is not the occasion to discuss the merits of the plan. It is sufficient to point out that its chief object is to put an end to the subsidized monopoly which the banks now enjoy at the expense of the public. Yet it is under pretence of carrying out this plan that the "large number of banks and bankers of New York, representing two hundred millions of capital," coolly ask for legislation which shall not only confirm their monopoly, renew their subsidy, but actually enable them to take four or five additional millions annually out of the pockets of the people. It is only another specimen of the tricks and devices and frauds to which monopoly is invariably driven in its efforts to maintain or aggrandize itself in defiance of a thoughtful public opinion or a watchful public press.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORTICULTURAL TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13,
BY HON. M. P. WILDER, OF BOSTON.
Descriptions of the Vineyards, Pear Orchards, Grain and Stock Farms, Semi-Tropical Fruit Culture, Scenery, and Social Life of California.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, for seats in front half of Hall, to be obtained at H. A. Dreer's, No. 714 Chesnut street, and Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street. 4 11 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
4 11 17t Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
4 10 3w Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN WIEST,
4 10 10t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes.

J. W. McALLISTER,
4 4 11t Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

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For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

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The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Women's Christian Association met in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Arch streets, yesterday, and addresses were made by the President, Mrs. Kennard, and Mrs. Eastlake.

—The thermometer yesterday at 3 P. M. marked 63 deg., being 2 deg. colder than the same day last year.

—James Banker, a lad of 18 years, one of a gang of whom the participants in the late outrage in the First ward are a part, was yesterday sent to prison by Alderman Kerr, for setting fire to a house in February last. This boy Banker, though young in years, has been a notorious criminal for years past.

—Edward McCann, aged 28 years, living at No. 212 Bainbridge street, attempted, but failed, to commit suicide last evening by taking a dose of laudanum.

—The Board of Trusts has passed a resolution expressing the fullest confidence in the integrity of John H. Michener.

—Miss Merino and Miss Bonemo have been elected permanent teachers, the former of Spanish and the latter of French, in Girard College.

—The reception of St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, at the Academy of Music last evening, was one of the grandest and most imposing Masonic displays that Philadelphia has witnessed for years.

—Yesterday afternoon another meeting of the special committee of Select Council appointed to investigate the charge of corruption against the members of Select Council and a member of the Public Buildings Commission, was held, at which the author of the articles in the *Bulletin* was present, and rehearsed his knowledge of the charge, the substance of which has been already made public. Mr. John Rice, having previously heard that nothing of importance would transpire at the meeting, did not attend.

Redemption of Token Coins at the Philadelphia Mint.—The Secretary of the Treasury, by authority of an act of Congress, has issued an order, dated April 12, 1871, providing for the redemption of copper, nickel, and other token coins. The coins are to be forwarded to the Philadelphia Mint in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and the Director of the Mint is to be notified by mail of the fact. Payment for the same is to be made through the United States Assistant Treasurers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

The Treasurer of the Mint in Philadelphia, upon the receipt of the coin, will count and examine each parcel of coin in the order in which it is received, and thereupon will issue a certificate, to be at once transmitted by him to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. The Treasurer of the United States will, upon the receipt of this certificate, transmit to the owner of the coin a transfer check, payable to his order, for the amount specified in the certificate.

Each denomination and kind of copper, nickel, or bronze coins forwarded to the Mint for redemption must be assorted before shipment.

There are three kinds of one-cent pieces, viz., copper cents issued prior to 1857, nickel-copper cents issued from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents from 1864 to 1871. These, as well as the bronze two-cent pieces and the copper-nickel three and five-cent pieces, must be put up separately, and forwarded in packages in the aggregate of twenty dollars, or a multiple thereof; which packages must also be accompanied with a schedule of such kind of coin and the name and post-office address of the party sending. The expenses of transporting these coins must be paid by the parties sending them.

Domestic Affairs.

—But little progress was made in Congress yesterday on the Deficiency bill.

—Two more of the Scranton rioters have delivered themselves and been held to bail.

—The Southern Claims Commission yesterday held their second session at Washington.

—The recent rains in California have proved beneficial, and the crops are quite promising.

—There are but one thousand effective troops in Arizona Territory to cope with the troublesome Indians there.

—The coal difficulties appear to be drawing to an end, as a general board of arbitration is to meet at Mauch Chunk on next Monday.

—The debate on the Ku-klux bill in the United States Senate is rapidly drawing to a close, it being arranged that a vote shall be taken to-night.

—Eleven Japanese merchants have just arrived at San Francisco with 135,000 cards of silkworm eggs, in good order and of the best known varieties.

—All the important business of the State Legislature is practically delayed until the conference committees of the Senate and House agree upon a compromise apportionment bill.

—Judge J. P. Wright, colored, of South Carolina, has just been paid $1200 as a compromise in a suit brought by him against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for ejection from their cars.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon is ill at Chiselhurst.

—A report that M. Thiers thinks of resigning is pronounced false.

—The trial of the leaders of the insurrection at Marseilles has commenced.

—The Government at Versailles has been preparing effective measures to subdue the Paris insurgents and restore order.

—Germany will only interfere in the affairs of France when it shall become necessary for the collection of money due to her.

—Bishop Martinez arrived yesterday in the steamship Columbia at Havana, and, owing to an informality in his passport, he was not allowed to land.

—Despatches from the British Government announce the determination of the Cabinet to make Honduras a crown colony, to form part of the West Indian Confederation.

—A number of Haytien spies have recently arrived at Kingston to watch refugees and report any movements made by them towards the annexation of Hayti to the United States.

Change of Habits in Birds.—M. Pouchet says that the common swallow of Europe has modified the shape of its nest within fifty years. It is certain that many birds have changed their nest-building habits within an historical period. Some have learned to use thread in preference to grass. The common swallow and the chimney-swallow must have built differently before they had the use of eaves and chimneys. The old swallow-nests were globular, with a very small rounded opening. The new nests are long and oval, and the opening is a long slit, four or five times as long as high, close to the top of the nest, where it meets the wall above it. This is an improvement on the old nest, as the young are not so crowded, and can reach out their heads for fresh air, while their presence does not impede the ingress of the parents.

—An Illinois town of 300 inhabitants boasts of forty widows.

—Boston proposes a tunnel to East Boston to cost $2,188,170.

—To Mrs. Stanton's lecture, "Why Not?" a lady proposes "Oh, because."

—"A coroner's jury was impaled," says a local paper out in Indiana.

PROFESSOR RUSKIN ON LANDSCAPE.

We take from the London *Athenæum* the following abstract of Professor Ruskin's third lecture on Landscape, delivered recently in the theatre of the museum at Oxford. The subject was "The Relation of Form to Color in the Greek and Gothic Schools of Painting":—

We must always remember that between the various schools of painting the difference is only one of degree and of tendency: it is not that the one neglects what the other pursues with the utmost eagerness, but that it pursues it less ardently; it is not that the one is entirely wanting in the skill peculiar to the other, but that it possesses it in a less degree. At the same time, there is a sufficiently marked contrast between the schools of crystal and of clay, as we may call the Greek and Gothic schools respectively. The former is chiaroscurist, the latter colorist. The aim of the former is tranquil activity; its ideal is *eleutheria;* it seeks to make that real and material which was before indefinite, to see all things truly. The aim of the latter is passionate rest; its ideal is *stasis;* it teaches us to see all things dimly. Yet it is difficult to explain the contrast between the two schools without apparent contradiction, since each contains ideas which seem to be irreconcilable. The Greek school is visionary and obscure, and yet in its results it is real and sharply marked. The Gothic school is essentially realistic in its purpose, and yet it is at the same time mysterious and soft in its execution. The excellencies of these two schools are united in four great painters—Titian, Holbein, Turner, and Tintoret, who are therefore sometimes spoken of as belonging to the one school, sometimes to the other. The real fact is that Holbein and Turner were Greek chiaroscurists nearly perfect in their adoption of color. Titian and Tintoret were Gothic colorists who were absolutely perfect in their adoption of chiaroscuro. All elementary exercises in color must begin with the clearest possible separation between the various colors. As in music perfection consists in marking off distinctly each delicate difference of sound, so in painting every minute shade of color must be carefully distinguished in order to attain the highest results. Some great colorists even leave dark lines between their colors, like the broad black lines in painted windows; we see this especially in Paul Veronese and Titian. In every great master of color it is a necessary characteristic that he is able to paint each separate portion of his picture apart from all the rest, and that every juncture should be made with the greatest care and with the greatest distinctness of will. This precision of method and of touch is very noticeable in Carpaccio's pictures. They will bear the closest examination, and without being thus examined half their beauty will be lost. It is an absurd mistake to hang any pictures of the Venetian school high out of reach or in an obscure light, as thereby their marvellous coloring is deprived of all its effect. One law may be universally observed in all painters of this school, that they make white precious and black conspicuous. They paint with admirable skill a white cloud, which comes out clear and clean, even out of a white sky. They introduce a single touch of black merely to give relief to the general coloring of their pictures, amid the extreme modesty of color, which is one of their remarkable characteristics. They afford an excellent illustration of the rule which all great painters adhere to, viz., that the value of color depends on its subtlety, never on its violence; on its refinement, not on its loudness; on its being soft and genial, not harsh and striking.

The coloring of the Greek school is essentially sad, that of the Gothic essentially gay: the Gothic is always cheerful; it assumes that all nature is lovely, and never paints change and decay, but only what is bright and healthful and a fit object for our love. This is a defect in Gothic art, since it is impossible for art to show a complete sympathy with humanity without the memory or the present consciousness of pain. Of exquisite Gothic landscape, there are, perhaps for this reason, very few existing instances, not a dozen in all. There are some which are very beautiful, but not of first-rate excellence, in the painted Missals: one of the finest is to be found in the Psalter of Henry the Sixth, where the landscape and the flowers are exceedingly lovely. It was the Reformation which destroyed the power of the Gothic school; the modern pre-Raphaelites made an attempt to revive it, but they pursued dramatic sensation instead of real beauty, and so their highest efforts have resulted in painting wild apple-blossom with striking effect. None of them have ever succeeded nobly in painting even a head of wild roses or a mountain glade full of wild sorrel. The failure of modern painters in simple landscape arises from the idea that it is an easy subject; when they find out their mistake they are discouraged and seek to gratify the public taste rather than to paint what is in itself beautiful. Now the public mind is impatient of trammels, and is ignorant of every law of art; hence it is easily satisfied, and is deceived by the self-complacency of the painter who pretends to an ability which he does not possess, and so blinds the public to his want of patience and of the finer qualities necessary to a real artist. What a contrast there is between the carelessness and unskilfulness of the ordinary modern painter and the accurate detailed skill of Bellini or Turner! In one of the churches at Venice there is a Madonna by Bellini, in which we are struck with the wonderful reality of a scroll which St. Jerome, who is introduced in the picture, holds in his hand. If we examine it closely, we see that this reality arises from the fact that the two whole chapters are written out bodily. So in a picture of parchments drawn by Turner, in which the deeds have all the seals and coats-of-arms most carefully and accurately painted; the actual signature, by Fairfax, the Cromwellian general, is forged letter by letter, although it is so small that a magnifying glass is required to decipher it.

In studying any school of art nothing is more important than to gather up the right clue; we must keep before us the conviction that all things are bound together and connected one with another.

Thus the Greek school pursues truth as its vital point; and if it misses this, it misses everything. Even Michael Angelo, when he tries to draw a dragon without carefully studying it in detail, does not draw it successfully, but represents it as very like a sausage; while Carpaccio, on the other hand, is always true to life; and if he draws a snake, it is, above all things, black and crawling, clinging to the dust, hideous and cunning—a fit emblem of the devil, whom it represents.

The object of the chiaroscurist school is to get sunshine and warmth without color; everything is drawn in mystery, and yet it represents a marvellous contrast of light and darkness, cloud and fire. In Raphael we have combined the misty distance of the chiaroscurists with the finished detail of the Gothic. In Turner, again, we have perfect form attained, and all developed in the cloud and fire of the Greeks. His picture of Dudley is an instance in point. The scene is sketched with a most perfect accuracy: we have the roaring furnaces in the foreground, and behind we see in the distance the church and castle fading away into smoke and fire, to show the power of the manufacturers and machinery of England to do away with all reverence for authority, whether of Church or State. In all Turner's pictures there is nothing more wonderful than his intense sympathy. In one of his sketches he introduces a scene of agricultural life; everything in the picture is neglected and unhomely and coarse; the sternness and ruggedness of the scene tell of desolation and of misery; the thorns and thistles tell of nature's curse. The object which he had before him in drawing it was to illustrate the degraded and miserable condition of the agricultural poor of England. One of the early works represents a scene which explains to us how the Greek mythology had its origin. It is a picture of a scene in the Valley of Cluses, on the road from Geneva to Chamounix. It is full of that absolute simplicity and picturesque archaism which was the cradle and the source of those immortal myths by which the Greeks represented to themselves their appreciation of nature's loveliness.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three Desirable Residences and six Building Lots, Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy, Twenty-second Ward. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, the following described property, late of Mary Miller, deceased, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. Two three-story stone residences on Germantown avenue, Mount Airy. All that lot of ground, with three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward, beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, 86 feet 4⅜ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, south 60 deg. 25 min., west 24 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner; thence still by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 384 feet ⅜ inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence along the northeast side of said street south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7⅛ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 2, next hereafter described, north 45 deg. 18 min., east 338 feet 1 inch to a corner, and north 57 deg. 56⅜ min., east 54 feet 1⅜ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 43⅜ min., west 60 feet 8⅜ inches to the place of beginning, containing 73 92-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor (with folding doors), gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

All that lot of ground, with the three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, a corner of lot No. 1, before described, at the distance of 147 feet 1⅜ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by lot No. 1 south 57 deg. 56⅜ min., west 54 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner, and south 45 deg. 18 min., west 338 feet 1 inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7⅛ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 3, hereafter described, north 44 deg. 30 min., east 384 feet 4⅜ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg 34⅜ min., west 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 62 7-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

No. 3. Large and Valuable Three-story Stone Residence, Barn, Ice-house, etc., N. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, 3 fronts, lot 120 by 370 feet, known as "Miller's Boarding-house." All that lot of ground, with the large stone mansion, barn, ice-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue north 36 deg. 31⅜ min., west 120 feet 3 inches to a corner, thence by lot No. 2, before described, south 44 deg. 30 min., west 384 feet 4⅜ inches to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city, thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 118 feet 9⅜ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue: thence by same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 363 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre 48 48-100 perches of land. The improvements are a large three-story stone (rough-cast) residence, with two-story frame back building and one-story kitchen; has large hall, parlor, large dining-room, library, reception-room, 2 chambers on first floor, 11 chambers on the second, and 15 on the third; large porch and verandah, gas, furnace, etc. Also, stone barn, with stabling for 5 horses, box stall, cow stable, pig pens, ice-house, etc.

No. 4. Large Lot—1⅜ acres—S. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue and southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a stake on the south corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues; thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue south 36 deg 31⅜ min., east 113 feet 6⅜ inches to a corner of George H. Garrett's land; thence by the same south 44 deg. 27⅜ min., west 435 feet 4⅜ inches to a corner, in line of lot No. 8: thence by the same north 45 deg. 21 min., west 111 feet 1 inch to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 452 feet 9⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 1 rood, and 22 84-100 perches of land.

No. 5. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and on the southwest side of Bryan street, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street; thence along the southwest side of Bryan street north 45 deg. 30 min., west 209 feet 8⅜ inches to the line of land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased; thence by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 210 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 6, hereafter described, south 45 deg. 30 min., east 208 feet 7⅜ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 210 feet 1⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre and 41 41-100 perches of land.

No. 6. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue, Mower street and Miller street, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 210 feet 1⅜ inches southwest from the southwest side of Bryan street; thence by lot No. 5, before described, north 45 deg. 30 min., west 208 feet 7⅜ inches to a corner; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, north 48 deg. 25 min., west 122 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner, 4 feet northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, south 44 deg. 14 min., west 287 feet 9⅜ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of said street south 46 deg. 16 min., east, crossing Miller street, 213 feet 2⅜ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same the two next following courses and distances, viz.:—North 44 deg. 24 min., east 110 feet 9⅜ inches to a corner, and south 44 deg., east 116 feet 4 inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 184 feet 5⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 26 83-100 perches, more or less.

No. 7. Lot, Miller street, Mower street, and Cresheim road, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stone on the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence along the northeast side of said road north 12 deg. 34 min., west, crossing Miller street, 252 feet 10⅜ inches to a corner, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, north 44 deg. 14 min., east 319 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 6, before described, south 46 deg. 6 min., east 213 feet 2⅜ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same south 44 deg. 24 min., west 458 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 19 84-100 perches.

No. 8. Lot, Mt. Pleasant avenue and Mower street, two fronts. All that lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 452 feet 9⅜ inches southwest from the southwest side of Germantown avenue; thence partly by lot No. 4 and partly by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 45 deg 21 min., east 552 feet 11⅜ inches to a corner; thence by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 43 deg. 41 min., west 446 feet 7⅜ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by said land the two following courses and distances, viz.: north 44 deg. 29 min., east 100 feet 7 inches to a corner, and north 44 deg., west 113 feet 9 inches to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 348 feet 8⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 1 rood, 35 59-100 perches.

No. 9. Lot, Mower street, extending through to Cresheim road, two fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Old Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a corner on the northeast side of the Cresheim road; thence by land, late of John Tannahill, deceased, north 43 deg. 7 min., east 153 feet 2 inches to a corner, and south 44 deg. 43 min., east 114 feet 10 inches to a corner; thence by land of George H. Garrett north 43 deg. 41 min., east 369 feet 10⅜ inches to the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 8, north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner, on the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by the same south 44 deg. 29 min., west 642 feet 3⅜ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence by the same south 12 deg. 34 min., east 45 feet 2⅜ inches to a corner, and south 30 deg. 10 min., east 2 feet to a corner of Michael Galloway's land; thence by the same, the next three following courses and distances, viz., north 44 deg. 32 min., east 146 feet 4⅜ inches to a corner, south 46 deg., east 80 feet to a corner, and south 44 deg. 32 min., west 168 feet 10⅜ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road, thence along the same south 30 deg. 10 min., east 69 feet 7⅜ inches to a corner, north 79 deg. 22 min., east 231 feet 5⅜ inches to a corner, and thence south 49 deg. 15 min., east 19 feet 8⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 2 roods, 24 62-100 perches.

By the Court,
JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY, Clerk O. C.
JOS. REX,
WM. REX,
JESSE HINKLE,
JAMES KEISEL, } Administrators.

N. B.—The above are located on very high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around, and the sites are very valuable for country residences, being in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining elegant country-seats. Lithographic plans may be had at the auction rooms.

Mount Pleasant avenue, Bryan and Mower streets are not cut through yet, but laid out on the city plan.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25 ap 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick rough-cast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 109 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREMISES—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 25 ap1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—all that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [3 15 taw 15 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL,

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS,
No. 224 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department of Surveys until 3 o'clock P. M. of April 15, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE over the river Schuylkill on the site of the Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, and its approaches to extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, in the Fifteenth ward, to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, a length of about 2730 feet.

Proposals will be received for the bridge superstructure over the river, including all materials, workmanship, and erecting ready for use. It will be 340 feet span, of wrought iron, and also two trusses for Thirtieth street, 80 feet span, of wrought iron. Detailed plans of these bridges, conforming to specifications, to accompany proposals.

Proposals for all the iron work on *approaches* will be accepted separately, to be erected complete for use, as per plans and specifications.

And separate proposals for the graduation and masonry, to include curbing and paving, as per specifications and plans.

Each bid must be made upon blanks prepared, otherwise they will not be accepted, and every bidder must submit the names of two persons of undoubted responsibility, who will be bound with them as security for the faithful completion of contract. The city reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids that may not be satisfactory.

Payments will be made monthly in bonds of the city of Philadelphia, or in cash, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Law Department that a proper bond, for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, has been filed there, in accordance with the ordinance approved May 25, 1860.

The contractor or contractors, in making their proposals, shall do so with the understanding that if their proposal shall be accepted every dispute or difference which may arise incident thereto shall be decided by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals offered on said day, at 3½ o'clock. Plans may be seen and examined at the Department of Surveys, where specifications and blank proposals may be obtained on and after the 16th inst.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
3 2584t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS,
Fayette Street, near Charles,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside,* and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside,* and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside,* and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside,* and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1½ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13,
Mrs. E. E. Lewis' new Play of
THE MARQUIS
For the fourth time.
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT as....................Mario
Supported by the
UNEQUALLED STAR COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF PETER E. ABEL.
SCHOOL ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Box sheet for Ladies and Children now open, and tickets secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), April 13,
Lester Wallack's great play of
ROSEDALE;
OR, THE RIFLE BALL.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as ROSA LEIGH,
Aided by the full Company.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss LIZZIE PRICE.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. S. HEMPLE.
MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. L. L. JAMES.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AT 8
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
the great Spectacular Pantomime entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
First appearance of the young, peerless, and beautiful
MAD'LLE MARIE BONFANTI,
whose high reputation as a Danseuse stands upon record in every city in Europe and America.
MOE AND GOODRICH,
the ORIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden.

ACADEMY.—HASSLER BROTHERS' GRAND VOCAL
AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14.
MISS PAULINE NININGER..........Prima Donna
MR. WENZEL KOPTA.................Solo Violinist
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets at North's Music Store and Academy of Music.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 3 13 t 4 13

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS! GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT!
IRISH ART, SCENERY, SONG, COMEDY,
MELODY, WIT, AND HUMOR.
IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE,
an entirely new series of Magnificent Paintings, illustrating the past and present glories of
THE EMERALD ISLE,
with appropriate vocal and instrumental Music by the
IRISH MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS,
EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. 4 11 5t
Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
GRAND EASTER CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14,
(Her first appearance in twelve months.)
Mme. Josephine Schimpf, Mr. Geo. Simpson, of New York; Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Alfred Kelleher, by permission of Mrs John Drew; and Mr. Frank Gilder, Solo Pianist; Assistant Conductor, Mr. W. G. Dietrich. Tickets, $1·00.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Tickets for sale at North's, Gould's, and Boner's Music Stores, Chesnut street. 4 11 tf

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
Living Wild Animals, Double-hump Camel.
Last week of the Grand Spectacle of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
Admission, 25 cents. Performances over at 10½ P. M., in order to enable all living at a distance to take the cars home. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y5

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the revision of grades upon so much of the Twenty-seventh ward as is embraced within Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets, and Spruce street and Baltimore avenue, are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of WILLIAM H. JONES, Surveyor and Regulator, No. 4040 MARKET Street, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveyors have appointed MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
4 8 11 15 3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, [3 17 fmwlm

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia,
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m1 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2¼, 3¼, and 4¼. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE wonderful increase during the last few years in the productive power of the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania, and in the facilities for transporting anthracite coal to market, has exercised an important influence in engendering the troubles which seem to occur regularly every year. It is hard to realize that twice as much coal was mined in 1870 as in 1860, the aggregate last year reaching the enormous quantity of 15,849,899 tons. This no doubt exceeded the natural demands of the market; and the root of all the difficulties is to be found in this over-production, and in the desire of miners and operators to check the tendency towards ruinously low prices which springs from over-production. If all the anthracite coal mines now opened were worked to their full capacity, all the miners kept constantly employed, and if the facilities for transportation possessed by the existing coal-carrying railways were all brought into requisition, the product would immensely exceed the demand. Various circumstances, and more especially the high prices paid for coal during a period of temporary and partial scarcity during the war, have led the master-spirits of the coal trade to stimulate this over-production; and at the same time the high prices paid during the war for coal led to such an extravagant increase in the wages of the miners that they have never since been contented with a fair and reasonable recompense for their exertions. In their philosophy the whole question is narrowed down to this simple point:—If they can enforce a suspension of operations, and thus create an artificial scarcity, the price of coal will go up again to the old war prices, and they can once more earn from five to ten dollars per day with comparatively little labor. The great increase in facilities for mining coal, and in sending it to market, however, have increased the difficulties of enforcing this suspension policy; and the present dead-lock has only been produced by a resolute and tyrannical combination among the miners favorable to suspension, on the one hand, and by a counter-union as equally determined, on the other hand, among the coal-carrying coal companies. Whatever may be the details of the final settlement of this dispute, the object aimed at has been already accomplished—that is, the over-production of the coal districts has been checked—and through enhanced prices of coal the public will probably be obliged to foot the huge bill run up by months of idleness among thousands of miners and by the inactivity of coal-carrying railway companies. If about one-fourth of the miners abandoned their present pursuit, and a similar reduction were made in the facilities for sending coal to market, all the legitimate wants of the public could still be promptly supplied, and there would be no necessity and no plausible pretext for violent and dangerous combinations and complications.

At the present day the Wyoming region sends to market nearly half of all the anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania, its products exceeding those of the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions combined. The wonderful increase of late years has occurred mainly in this comparatively new Wyoming district, and the coal troubles have been greatly aggravated by the rapid rise of its comparative importance and the relative decrease of the importance of the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions. In nearly all the disturbances a feeling of antagonism between the rival districts has exerted an important influence, and increased the difficulties of speedy and amicable settlements.

It is reported that a system of arbitration will probably soon be adopted which will furnish the basis for a settlement of the existing trouble, and we hope this report will prove well founded; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether a permanent settlement of any kind will or can be made before a considerable reduction in the number of miners, number of mines in operation, etc., is effected by a mutual understanding between all the coal railway companies and coal operators.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME.

A VERY large number of the young men who are commencing life in this and other great cities are deprived of the influences of home, and are thrust into the great world of business and pleasure just at the time when they most need to be surrounded by those moral and religious restraints that belong to the home circle, and it is not to be wondered at that the best-intentioned go astray and fall into evil habits simply because there has been no one to give warning or counsel in the time of temptation or danger. The great work that the Young Men's Christian Association has undertaken is to surround the young men who are working their way in the world with such influences as will tend to form their characters and to encourage them in good habits. It extends a cordial welcome to all young men and introduces them into circles of sympathizing friends who will take an interest in their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare; and by providing pleasant places of resort for leisure moments, it seeks to prevent the haunts of vice from becoming attractive. Many a young man has fallen into bad habits and has become a pest to society, not from any inherent depravity, but simply because circumstances have thrown him among demoralizing associations at a most critical period of his career, when his character is forming, and when he has not sufficient experience in the ways of the world to decide between good and evil; and there are thousands who become dissipated or vicious who might have been easily trained to walk in the paths of virtue if they had at the commencement of active life been kindly taken by the hand and encouraged to select their friends and companions from among the cultivated and religious members of society. The Young Men's Christian Association, with its pleasant reading-rooms, its popular lectures, and other appliances, has done and will continue to do a great and important work; but it is obvious that many young men will not be reached in this manner, and that something more is needed. The association, to carry out the objects of its creation in the fullest manner, must follow the young men to their homes, and it must provide many of them with homes where they will be made comfortable and at the same time surrounded by the best influences. The managers of the association have recognized this necessity for a long time, and they have now endeavored to provide for it by establishing a Young Men's Home, where, for a moderate rate of board, respectable young men can be provided with conveniencies and comforts not obtainable in ordinary hotels and boarding-houses, and at the same time where they will be brought under good influences that cannot but have a powerful effect in forming their characters and in encouraging them to practise religion and morality. For the purposes of this Home the building of the Union Club, on Twelfth street, below Walnut, has been purchased. It will be necessary to make an addition to this for a dormitory, and in order that this may be done about $30,000 will be required. There ought to be no difficulty whatever about raising this sum, for the enterprise is one that commends itself in the strongest manner to the business men of the community, who are directly interested in having the young men in their employ brought under just such influences as those exerted by the Young Men's Christian Association. This establishment is intended to be a home in the best sense of the word, and as it will be conducted in an entirely unsectarian spirit, it is entitled to the support of persons of all shades of religious opinion, as well as of those who have no religious opinions, but who are able nevertheless to recognize the moral value of the influences which will be brought to bear upon the young men who will reside in the home. The establishment of a Young Men's Home is a practical matter that requires no argument to demonstrate its value, and we sincerely hope that the comparatively small amount needed to make the scheme an entire success will be forthcoming without delay.

YESTERDAY a bill to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel or tunnels under the streets of Philadelphia and Camden was reported favorably by committee to the House of Representatives. We presume that this is Mr. W. F. Smith's great pneumatic scheme in a new shape, and we request the Philadelphia members who really have the interests of the city at heart to pay some attention to it and prevent it from becoming a law, in case it has any resemblance to the great boring bill that has been so frequently denounced by the press of Philadelphia. We are unable to imagine any legitimate ends, which a majority of the citizens of Philadelphia will approve, to be accomplished by the construction of tunnels of any description whatever under the streets; and while unwilling to oppose any enterprise of real value, we have, without being informed with regard to the details of the bill reported yesterday, no hesitation whatever in protesting against its passage. Mr. W. F. Smith and his friends will never be permitted to dig up the streets of Philadelphia after the fashion proposed in his great pneumatic scheme; and it will save trouble to all parties if the Legislature refuses to countenance anything of the kind.

IT SEEMS to be generally understood that a loan of $500,000 to construct a new pavement on Broad street will be authorized; and, in that event, the citizens of Philadelphia should rigidly insist upon a wise expenditure of this money. The pavement should be laid down in the best manner that can be devised, and the whole subject of modern pavements should be fully investigated by competent authorities before a contract is given out. It will not do to waste this money in a foolish and extravagant experiment. The whole city ought to be repaved; and if this gigantic undertaking is to be commenced on Broad street, the appropriation for that famed locality should be expended in an especially judicious and effective manner.

THE PORTE.

Good Effect of the Results of the Conference—The Situation and Prospects.

Constantinople (March 18) Cor. London Echo.

The result of the deliberations of the conference has been received with a general feeling of relief; for although the main point at issue was known to have been virtually settled some weeks ago, still apprehensions existed that some contingent question might crop up, that some difficulty as to the details of the treaty might arise, which, if it did not actually lead to war, would maintain yet longer the state of disquiet in which wars and rumors of wars have held this country for eight months past, to the great detriment of its commerce and finances. Turkey does not, it is true, reap any very substantial benefit from the treaty, yet the future dangers to which it exposes her are remote and less vital than the peril of present war would have been with an empty exchequer and allies only half-hearted in her cause. But the incident, which the treaty culminates, has not been without moral advantage to this country and Government; it has thoroughly justified the outlay of an iron-clad fleet, for which the Porte has often been severely criticized in financial circles at home; and it has also shown that the Turks know how to make the best of their position; that they possess political wisdom and foresight, and can play the only card in their hands, which in this case was their naval strength, to the best possible advantage. This ability on their part has staved off war when Western Europe was craving for peace, and England should not be backward in recognizing, by increased consideration and confidence, the statesmanlike qualities which have preserved peace without any sacrifice of national dignity.

NAPOLEON.

The Bonapartist Programme.

The London *Observer* of the 26th ult. says:—The following statement of the programme adopted by Napoleon has been communicated to us:—

The arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in England has given rise to a variety of rumors which have no authority whatever. Napoleon III may not be so solemnly reticent as he has been represented to be, but certainly he will not explain his views and intentions to every enterprising person who, *per fas aut nefas*, gets into Camden House. It has been asserted that the health of the Emperor is very bad indeed; but we are informed that, on the contrary, there is a marked improvement in his health. The story of the National Guards of Paris being bribed by Bonapartist gold is sufficiently refuted by the facts that Bonapartist gold is very scarce, and that the Belleville men and their adherents are and have been in urgent need of money. The ex-Emperor will not sanction intrigues on his behalf. Whenever he deems it necessary he will address the nation openly, as he did on the eve of the elections and after the anti-Imperial vote in the Assembly. Napoleon III, it is stated, will not depart from the passive attitude he has maintained since his departure from France.

NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS.
YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS.
YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS.
PERFECT NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS.
PERFECT NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS.
PERFECT NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS.

AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK WILL PROVE THAT WE HAVE THE LARGEST, THE MOST COMPLETE, AND THE HANDSOMEST AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAPLE HONEY,
Received Direct from Vermont.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their
Patent Upright Pianos.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
4 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGAN.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
4 13 1m4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION. FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

J. F. & E. B. ORNE
No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.
FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.
WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.
50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,
$3·25 PER YARD.

CLOTHING.

APRIL! MAY! JUNE! { ALL ROLLED INTO ONE! } APRIL! MAY! JUNE!

☞ The sudden and wonderful arrival of warm weather naturally leads people to examine their wardrobes, and see if they are provided with thin Clothing.

SEE!
Great Brown Hall
is well stored from pit to dome with all varieties of fine raiment, of every desirable degree of thinness and thickness, suitable for the early dew of the Spring morning! Suitable for the lively heat of the April noonday! Suitable for the chilling damps of evening! Choice selections of every idea in Ready-made Clothing await you, gentlemen, at GREAT BROWN HALL. Endless variety of American and imported Fine Woollen Goods in our Custom Department. OUR PRICES ARE SO LOW THAT NOBODY IN TOWN CAN UNDERSELL US. Come and examine for yourselves.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

TAILORS.
Fancy Coatings,
Exquisite
Shades and Designs
in
French and English
Pantaloon Cassimeres.
Diagonal Coatings
In great variety of
Pattern and Color.
Plain Cloths
Of beautiful finish and hue.
Ducks. Marseilles. Ducks.
Fancy Linens.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
3 30 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.
A large stock of very superior WINDOW GLASS, comprising
AMERICAN AND FRENCH,
Single, Extra, and Double Thick ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET.
FRENCH PLATE AND MIRRORS, SKYLIGHT AND FLUTED GLASS. For sale by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
4 12 4t Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH St.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM NAPLES.
Just received, a fresh invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry.
Also, just opened,
New Styles in
Yellow Gold Jewelry.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
3 18 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.
McCANN'S
Art Galleries and Warerooms,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.
All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CONDITION
OF THE
Andes Insurance Co.
OF CINCINNATI,
JANUARY 1, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK
PAID IN
CASH - - $1,000,000

ASSETS.

Cash in hand of Agents, in course of Transmission	$101,556·97
Cash in City Banks	136,169·15
Cash on Hand	762·68
Loans secured by Bond and Mortgage, being First Lien in Real Estate	614,081·53
United States Bonds, par $182,100	194,974·38
Alabama State Bonds, par $10,000	9,750·00
Ohio city and county Bonds, par $96,964	92,215·80
Loaned on Collateral Security	5,660·00
Accrued interest, not due	28,017·59
Bills Receivable	11,655·73
Office Furniture, and Fixtures and Supplies	7,588·18
Amount due from Insurance Co.'s	356·50
Premiums uncollected at House Office	637·14
Total Assets	$1,203,425·65
LIABILITIES.	
Losses reported and being settled	$22,726·86
Amount due to Insurance Co.'s	150·00
Liabilities	$22,876·86
INCOME.	
Cash premiums premiums received	$243,992·23
Premiums not paid in cash	32,662·17
Interest received on investments	22,677·10
Total income	$299,331·50

J. D. BENNETT, PRESIDENT.

DUY & WOODS,
AGENTS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1871 SINCE 1853.
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.,
"AT THORNLEY'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER."
A LARGE STOCK,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
VERY MODERATE PRICES.
To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.
Respectfully and fraternally submitted,
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
3 21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DIAMOND-MESH
HERNANIES.
We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES IN
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
NOW FULL.
ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY.
No. 1126, CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
Offers some new designs for
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY, and
COTELINES.
Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.
An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.
BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·65 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths† No. 1009 MARKET Street.

HEARTRENDING AFFAIR.

A Husband Throws Burning Benzine Upon His Wife's Clothing—Five Hours of Intense Agony, and then Death.

On Saturday evening last, says the Cleveland *Herald*, occurred one of the most frightful cases of burning to death which it is possible to imagine. Andrew Krauss purchased a small vial of benzine, for the purpose of applying it to exterminate some vermin which infested his bedroom. As soon as he arrived at home he went into his room, and, with the fluid in a small open vessel, poured it on the bedstead in several places. In passing around he stopped to examine whether it had produced an effect, and holding the candle which he carried too near the inflammable substance, it took fire and blazed up gently. A little daughter was in the room with him at the same time, and discovering the fire began to scream.

The mother, who was out of doors at the time, hearing the cries of her child, hastened to the house. The father in turning around either touched his candle to the fluid in the vessel or dropped a spark upon it, when it broke out in a fearful blaze. He rushed to the door and threw the burning liquid out just as his wife was entering, the whole of it falling upon her clothing. The awful realization of this act breaking suddenly upon his mind, he was so confused that he did not know what it was wisest to do, and began with his hands endeavoring to scrape down the flames from the body.

Two gentlemen hearing the cries from the street and seeing the flames ran to her assistance, but before they could render any aid every particle of clothing was burned from her body except a small band passing around her waist. She was taken into the house, her clothes and hair burned off, and her whole body in a perfect crisp—a ghastly spectacle indeed. Medical remedies were applied, but nothing seemed adequate to relieve her suffering. She was tortured by the most distressing agony, to which she gave expression in wild screams, until fifteen minutes after 12, when death relieved her. Her husband was frightfully burned about the arms in his desperate endeavors to save the life of the woman, but seems unmindful of it, while he mourns the death of his wife, declaring continually that he, himself, has killed her.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. E. E. Lewis' play of *The Marquis* will be represented this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Peter E. Abel, the popular business manager, will have a benefit, when Morris Barnet's comedy of *The Serious Family* will be given. Mrs. Abel will also appear and sing Kuchen's ballad of "Heaven hath shed a tear." Mr. Abel has such a host of warm personal friends that a crowded house may safely be predicted for to-morrow evening.

On Monday next Mr. W. S. Fredericks, the stage manager, will have a benefit. On this occasion Raphino Lacy's drama of *The Two Friends* and Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life* will be performed. Mr. Fredericks is one of the veterans of the stage, and his experience, taste, and ability have contributed very much to the success of the Chesnut since he has been connected with it. His many friends in this city should endeavor to make his benefit a substantial compliment.

AT THE ARCH Lester Wallack's play of *Rosedale* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of Miss Lizzie Price, who will appear as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne*. The performance will conclude with Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Romeo and Juliet*. Miss Price is an accomplished actress, who is firmly established in the regards of our play-goers, and she will undoubtedly receive the compliment of a crowded house to-morrow.

The benefit of Mr. S. Hemple is announced for Saturday evening.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks*, with Mad'lle Bonfanti, Moe and Goodrich, the skaters, and a variety of other interesting features, will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an amusing variety programme will be presented this evening. To-morrow will be a family night, when special arrangements will be made for the entertainment of ladies, children, and family parties, and an unusually attractive series of performances will be given, in which the entire company of one hundred artists will appear. The programme will embrace pantomime, Dutch comedy, minstrelsy, comic and sentimental vocalism, local sketches, and a great variety of other amusing features, which will follow each other in rapid succession so as to maintain an unbroken thread of interest. The great popularity of the "family nights" at the American has encouraged Mr. Fox to exert himself to make them as interesting as possible, and all the resources of the establishment are brought in play for the delectation of those who attend. Nothing is permitted to occur either before or behind the curtain that will offend the most fastidious, and the performances to-morrow evening will be, as those of the past have been, of a most enjoyable character. On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Mr. E. N. Slocum will have a complimentary benefit on the 20th inst., when an unusually attractive programme will be presented. This benefit has been tendered by Mr. Slocum's personal and professional friends, who are determined to make it a brilliant success.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening a grand concert will be given by Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1. The band will appear in new and elegant uniforms, and will be assisted by Signorina Clelia Caramano, the Hayes Quartette, the Irma Glee Club, the American vocalists, Mr. James Howard, Mr. Frank Conly and Professor Lippott. A fine programme will be presented.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING Dr. Corry's beautiful panorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade" will be exhibited this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the fairy spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be represented this evening.

MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER will give a grand concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening, assisted by Madame Josephine Schimpf, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Alfred Kelleher, Mr. Frank Gilder, and Mr. W. G. Dietrich. This will be the first appearance of Mrs. Kelleher for twelve months, and we are sure that her many admirers will be glad to welcome her back to the stage after so long a retirement. A fine programme will be presented to-morrow evening, and an unusually attractive entertainment may be expected. The demand for seats is very great, and those who wish to secure them should do so at once.

THE HASSLER BROTHERS will give a grand concert to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. Miss Pauline Nininger and Mr. Wenzel Kopta will appear, in addition to Hassler's orchestra and military band. A number of choice selections from the works of the best composers will be presented on this occasion.

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open, and will continue for two weeks at Concert Hall.

"THE BIRDS OF THE WORLD."—Blair's great scenic pictures of "the Birds of the World," painted from the specimens in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, are now on exhibition at Horticultural Hall.

CITY NOTICES.

A FINE NEW drinking establishment has just been opened at No. 41 South Eleventh street by Mr. William Harrison, who will from this time keep on hand at the new stand the finest assortment of wines, liquors, and the like, to be found at any retail place in the city. The bar has been fitted up in the best style, and the surroundings are of such a character as to make the establishment a favorite resort for all who wish to quench their thirst, or who care to take a social glass with a friend. It will be found on trial that all tastes can certainly be suited at this stand, from those who select the most elaborate of fancy mixed drinks to those who require their nourishment as plain as possible, or, as it is commonly expressed, in a raw state.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

THE DEMAND for the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry is unabated. The spacious salesrooms of the English Milton Gold Jewelry Company, of No. 1022 Chesnut street, are thronged with delighted purchasers daily. The public have decided in favor of the Genuine Milton Gold Jewelry Company of No. 1022 Chesnut street.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

MYERS—CLARK.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Kummer, of the First Moravian Church, GEORGE W. MYERS to Miss HARRIET E. CLARK, both of Philadelphia.

SHUMAN—YOUNG.—On March 13, 1871, at the Parsonage of the Hedding M. E. Church, by Rev. D. Gordon, Mr. JOHN SHUMAN to Miss IDA YOUNG, both of this city.

DIED.

BRADY.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM BRADY, son of Susan and the late William Brady, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Fourth of July Lodge, No. 196, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1206 S. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Vault.

EAKINS.—On the 11th instant, CHRISTIANA, wife of Samuel Eakins, Sr., in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 1024 Palmer street, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Palmer's Ground.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

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OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw$

☞ A SELECT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in behalf of the new FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FUND, will be given at Morgan's Hall, FOURTH and MARKET Streets, Camden,

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 13, 1871, under the direction of

Professor HUGH A. CLARK.
Mrs. BEARDSLEE, Soprano.
Miss FISCHER, Contralto.
Mr. UMSTEAD, Tenor.
Mr. GILCHRIST, Basso.
Mr. M. WETHERILL, First Violin.
Mr. WM. DRESSLER, Second Violin.
Mr. W. H. BAKER, Viola.
Mr. H. A. CLARKE, Piano.
1t*
Tickets, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert at 8.

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
4 13thst6t Secretary.

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BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
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ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

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4 6 thstu 2m Depot, No. 629 MARKET Street.

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

A SIMPLE ACCOUNT

OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDIES.

If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and in others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed!

If consumption were not a disease as insidious as it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the medical faculty generally, INCURABLE, there would be an apology for consumptives who, day after day and year after year, refuse to heed the warning given by a hacking cough, a hectic cheek, cold and clammy night-sweats, and other distressing symptoms, which are the almost certain forerunners of deep-seated pulmonary disease, and which, when thoroughly ingrafted into the system, can be removed only by the use of special remedies and the observance of precautions the very opposite of those usually given by physicians.

Many years ago these thoughts suggested themselves to the mind of DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of which we speak a resident of New Jersey. Himself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery, but with sufficient love of life to prompt him to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease which was silently, but nevertheless surely, bearing him to the grave.

THE BEST MEDICAL

attendance had been secured. Remedy after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Moorestown, N. J., *to die*. The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time to time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Schenck, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield to despair. Weak and prostrated, and physically unable even to walk across the room, his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent diseases

WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDIES,

and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfactorily proved in cases of pulmonary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. The long-sought

HERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED.

The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were present notwithstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided draughts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough mucus that clogged the lungs and bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated.

APPETITE RETURNED,

and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends beheld the change with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former rotundity, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy result was that he

WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH,

and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wrought, and thankful for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his days to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. As would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him that

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED,

and that he, being a consumptive, *must die!* But there he was, a living, breathing refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He that was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world

A STOUT, STRONG MAN,

and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave as I have been? Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-beings who are the victims of consumption?" Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his

PULMONIC SYRUP

in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

Not content with a single medicine, Dr. Schenck applied the valuable knowledge he had gained to the preparation of others. It became necessary that the *Pulmonic Syrup* should have an assistant in its great work of restoring the system. While it drove out the impurities, new and good blood was wanting. This could be secured only by maintaining the digestive organs in perfect condition. To accomplish this,

AN ACTIVE LIVER

was essential. With this important organ in a torpid state, healthful digestion was impossible, and without healthful digestion there could be no pure blood. Hence it was that Dr. Schenck experimented with his now

FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS.

The experiments were satisfactory. He found that they exercised an almost magical influence upon the liver and stomach. The former being stimulated to healthful activity, its secretions were promoted. The bile and diseased slime which accumulated in the stomach, and rendered its functions inoperative, were removed by the use of the *Mandrake Pills*; the appetite was increased; the food taken was properly assimilated, good blood was created in consequence, and the result a total

BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

All that was now needed was a tonic that would give nerve and energy to the still weak but perfectly cured consumptive. The system was entirely healthy, but flesh was wanted for the limbs, and strength to carry it. Acting silently but powerfully in conjunction with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Mandrake Pills,

THE SEAWEED TONIC

fulfilled its great mission. Being an alkali, it speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It imparted tone and vigor to the entire system. It fitted the restored patient for a resumption of his ordinary business duties, and put the capstone upon the great remedial structure which Dr. Schenck, after years of painful personal experience and patient scientific effort, had reared for the benefit of the human race.

ONE THING YET REMAINED

to be done. While this great work of restoration was in progress Dr. Schenck was thoroughly convinced that exposure to draughts of cold air—to the rough, rasping winds of early spring and late fall, or to the chilling blasts of winter, were almost certain death to the patient. Hence it was that he adopted the plan of having his patients remain in their apartments, and taking all needful exercise there, until the diseased lungs were

PERFECTLY HEALED,

and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm. The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing elements.

During the thirty-four years of Dr. Schenck's very extended practice, he has frequently examined five hundred patients a week in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Being well advanced in years, his professional visits to other cities have been discontinued, though he still continues to give his personal attention to the examination of patients at his principal office in Philadelphia, being assisted in his arduous duties by his son, Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, JR., who is a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and is in every way qualified for the efficient discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

Patients who desire a thorough examination of their lungs, with the aid of Dr. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, can be accommodated at all times and receive the needed information as to their condition, and the method of treatment, for Five Dollars. Consultation gratis. 4 11 eod6t4p

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They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 93½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

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PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

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Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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Free of all Taxes,

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GAS FIXTURES.

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STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

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Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3½ doz. brown stout.

October 18, 1870, from Bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Leghorn, 10 boxes soap, 1 box salad oil, 1 marble slab.

October 28, 1870, from Canal Line, from New York, 1 cask brandy.

February 27, 1871, from Brig John Chrystal, from Pernambuco, 2 bags sugar.

March 7, 1871, from Brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 1 dem. rum.

March 9, 1871, from Brig Heloise, from Pernambuco, 1 bbl. sugar.

March 4, 1871, from Schooner C. A. Farnsworth, from Jamaica, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl. sugar, 1 bbl. rum, 1 keg rum.

March 11, 1871, from Schooner Mary E. Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba, 1 bbl. sugar and ½ bbl. molasses.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claims to the same within 30 days from date of first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
4 13 25 Auctioneer.

LORD PALMERSTON IN PARIS IN 1815.

[EXTRACTS FROM HIS PRIVATE JOURNALS.]

PARIS, September 3.—I went at 8 to a review of Prussian troops at Champ de Mars. There were about twenty thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington were present. Many English, but scarcely any French. The sovereigns rode round, the troops standing in close columns, the cavalry drawn up with their backs to the Invalides. The staff then took post, and the troops marched by.

The Prussians are remarkably fine-looking men, and extremely neat in their dress. The guards are particularly tall and well-sized, so that the whole front rank of each company looks as if it had been sized by a ruler. The cuirassiers are fine troops, the rest of the cavalry are rather slovenly in their appearance, and mounted upon strong but not very active-looking horses. The lancers, with their little black-and-white striped flags at the end of their lances, have a very singular and pretty effect at a distance. The foreign troops all march with a shorter and more constrained and stiff step than ours. The Emperor of Russia was so much struck with the active, swinging step of our men that he ordered his troops immediately to adopt it. In two days afterwards he had a body of them out in the Champ de Mars. The men, as might naturally have been expected, were confused and puzzled between the step they were used to and that which they were now required to march with; the consequence was, they did neither one thing nor the other, and marched remarkably ill. The Emperor was in a great passion, and put three colonels of regiments into close arrest in one of our guard-rooms. His aides-de-camp thought themselves lucky that he did not order them to dance, like Vestris, at twenty-four hours' notice, under pain of a visit to Siberia.

Monday, Sept. 4.—I went at 8 to a sham-fight of the Prussians in the plain of Grenelle, about two miles out of Paris. There appeared to be about twenty thousand men of all arms. They were drawn up in two bodies, and, after some evolutions of cavalry, one line advanced and the other retired; they did not fire. The manœuvres were said to be meant to represent the late attack of the Prussians upon Paris. The troops manœuvred with great quickness and accuracy, and the Duke of Wellington was much pleased with their manner of deploying from column. I was observing to him the different practice of our army and that of other nations in their manner of advancing to an attack: they always advance in column, we in line. He said he was satisfied that this was one reason why we had always beaten the French; that if troops are steady, and the line well formed, the line will always have an advantage over the column, from presenting so much larger a front of fire; and that, by attacking the column rapidly, they are prevented from deploying, which is an operation that cannot be performed under a close fire. The object of the column attack is to penetrate into the enemy's position and deploy in their rear; if it succeeds in this, the result is certain. Twice in the Peninsula the French had established a column on our position, at Busaco and Albuera, but in each instance they were immediately charged by fresh troops and the column destroyed. At Busaco the duke had had a regiment of Portuguese militia to make a road. The work had, however, been done before they came, and he was going to lead them back. They begged that, as a battle was likely to take place, they might be kept. He consented, and desired them to remain on the very ground where they were. This happened in the course of the action to become an important point, and the French made a great effort to gain possession of it. The militia soon found that they had made a hard bargain of it, and lost no time in debating who should go away first. The duke, however, immediately brought up two British regiments, and before the French column could deploy on the ground it had seized, it was cut to pieces. He said he had not above sixteen or eighteen thousand British infantry at Waterloo; that he started with the very worst army that ever was got together; but that four or five regiments who had been in the Peninsula soon gave a tone and character to the whole army, and the result was known. The other troops under his command did very ill. The Nassaus ran away, and fired at him when he rode up to rally them. The Prussian army started with double his force, but, by the time they reached Paris, he was as strong as they were, though he had received no reinforcements, and they had not lost any great number in battle. But their discipline was so relaxed that their numbers rapidly diminished during the march. He had brought sixty thousand to Paris, and they not more than that force. The system of individual plunder had been the ruin of the French army, and would be the destruction of the Prussian. When officers were allowed to make requisitions for their troops, they soon began to make them for themselves; and those who demanded provisions to-day would call for money to-morrow. War then assumed a new character, the profession of arms became a mercenary speculation, and the officer's thoughts grew to be directed to the acquisition of plunder instead of the attainment of glory. The duke had succeeded in keeping his army well in hand. No officer was permitted to make any requisition himself, but was obliged to state his wants to the commissary, who applied to the agents of the French Government for the articles required; and the supply being made through channels known to the people, and by authorities recognized by them, the burden was not felt to be so oppressive as if the exaction had been made by the immediate order of an enemy, and at the caprice of individual officers. The consequence was that, though both the Prussians and ourselves lived equally at the expense of the country, the first are detested and the latter liked.

* * * * * *

The Louvre has not as yet been deprived of any pictures of importance, but Lord Clancarty (British ambassador at the Hague) has marked above a hundred which are claimed as the property of the King of the Netherlands; and Canova is arrived from Rome to claim both the pictures and statues that belong to the Pope. The Venus de Medici is also preparing to return to Italy. The *basso-relievos* upon the arches and public buildings, in which anything is contained that relates to Bonaparte, have been chiselled off, and the number of plain entablatures is daily increasing. This is perhaps the best compromise that can be made.

September 19.—The dispersion of the gallery was begun to-day, and yesterday it was shut for the purpose. The Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the King of the Netherlands, begins by taking down all the pictures belonging to Holland and the Low Countries; and Austria will take all the pictures and statues that belong to her Italian dominions, and will assist Canova in receiving those which are the property of the Pope. The French are extremely indignant at this restitution, and accuse us of a breach of faith, founding themselves upon the articles of the capitulation between Wellington and Blucher on the one hand, and the French army which evacuated Paris on the other. The facts of the case, however, as told me by the duke himself, entirely fail them in making out their case.

When the sovereigns arrived, a negotiation was commenced for a general restitution; but the most powerful parties, England and Russia, being little interested in the question, the matter was not very warmly pressed; and the French Government continued evading the demand in hopes of procrastinating the business till the sovereigns should have left Paris. The Dutch, however, were with much warmth urging their demand, but found some difficulties in their way. In the mean time Canova arrived from Rome to claim the property of the Pope; and Charles Long and Hamilton uniting with him in strong and urgent representations, the attention of the allies was drawn to the question. A disinclination, however, was found to exist, and a suspicion that our eagerness arose from interested motives. In order to remove this impression, Lord Castlereagh sent in a note to the Emperor of Austria, to state that, as one objection urged against a general restitution was that some of the parties, and particulary the Pope, were too poor to be able to defray the expense of removal, we were willing, in order to prove the sincerity as well as the earnestness of our representations, to engage to pay this expense for the Pope, rather than that he should not have his property restored to him. At length the objections of France and the disinclination of Russia were overruled, and a general restitution was resolved upon. The first claimant to be satisfied was the King of the Netherlands, who had indeed an unfulfilled promise from Louis XVIII, of a year's standing. Wellington was sensible that the measure must be unpleasant to the king, and endeavored to carry it into effect in a manner at least likely to hurt his feelings. He said he had never taken more pains about any thing in his life than to make a satisfactory arrangement on this subject. His efforts, however, were fruitless. Talleyrand always evaded answering his propositions, and never would fix upon any day or manner for giving up the pictures. At length the Duke's patience was exhausted; and, being called upon by the ambassador of the King of the Netherlands, of whose army he was Commander-in-Chief, to bring the matter to an issue, he sent word to Talleyrand and Denon that he should, on the following morning, send a party of workmen to take down the pictures, and that the party would, if necessary, be accompanied by a British regiment. This step was taken yesterday, and the gallery shut to the public. This afternoon, however, it has been opened again by the order of Muffling, the Russian commandant; but the workmen who are taking down the pictures are protected by British sentries, posted at every fifty feet along each side of the gallery, and a British detachment mount guard in the square at the entrance of the Musee. This signal proof of the triumph of our arms and of the justice of our principles, in the very palace of the capital, is a remarkable sight. It was well observed by Hamilton, as one reason among many for the general restitution, that it was almost the only gratuitous and unequivocal proof of victiry within the reach of the allies. The mere presence of their armies in Paris might be explained away by arrangements and conventions; the cession or deposit of fortified places, or the payment of sums of money by the French, must be the stipulations of a treaty to which the government of France might consent from motives of policy or justice, but in which it acts at all events as an independent power; but, when history shall record that those works of art, which were brought to Paris by victories and held there by the sword, were sent back to their respective proprietors by an allied army in possession of Paris, there will exist no doubt that such a measure would not have been submitted to, unless it had been enforced by arguments more sharp and weighty than the mere principles of reason or of justice.

Friday, 22d.—Went to the review of the British army. The troops were on the ground early, and I got to them about 9 o'clock. They were posted in a line parallel to the great road to St. Denis, with their left on Montmartre and their right on St. Denis. There were sixty thousand men, including three thousand cavalry and five thousand artillery, all red-coats and subjects of the king, British or Hanoverian. The cavalry consisted only of the Life Guards and Blues, two regiments of heavy dragoons, and one of the hussars of the German Legion. The bulk of our cavalry being stationed in Normandy and Picardy, it was not thought worth while to march them in for this sole purpose. The Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, and Emperor of Austria were all present.

The Duke of Wellington told me afterward that he had not even looked at the ground; that he had intended to have done so, but never could find time, and had only a sketch of it made by one of his officers, whom he sent to reconnoitre it. The Duke had given no orders but to appear upon the ground, and there was not a general of division who knew what was to be done. The first thing the Duke did was to change the position of the whole line, advancing it some little distance forward from the ground they had originally taken up. He then gave a sort of representation of his manœuvres at the battle of Salamanca. He supposed his object to be to gain possession of some heights in front of Montmartre, or rather the brow of the hill itself. He detached part of two divisions from the right towards St. Denis to go round and take the supposed enemy in flank, while he himself attacked them in front. He marched the army about a couple of miles across the country, describing a sort of quarter circle round Montmartre; and the manner in which the columns of infantry advanced, with occasional charges of cavalry and of bayonet, gave one a perfect representation of the attack of an army in an engagement, with the exception that there was no firing. At last, when those who did not understand his evolutions the least expected it, he suddenly deployed the whole into two lines in the most beautiful order imaginable. There was then a general salute. The sovereigns having taken part, on the spot where they happened to be, the whole army marched by, in about an hour and a half. Nothing could exceed the steadiness, and precision, and rapidity with which the manœuvres were performed. There was no confusion at any point. The men got over the ground at a surprising pace; and, when the deployment was made at last, the lines were as correct as they could have been when on parade. The foreigners who had been to the Prussian review, where the whole thing had been diligently rehearsed for two days beforehand, and where the plain was covered with little posts with bunches of straw on the top of them, to point out to each division the ground it was to occupy, were surprised and astonished to find that no such preparations had been made on our part, and that Wellington set out to move about an army of sixty thousand men with as much ease as he would have done to move a set of chessmen on a board. It was some time before they would believe that no order had been given or plan formed; and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein did not seem to credit it till he had been assured of the fact by almost all our generals of division, whom he successively asked. They were also much struck by seeing the Blues and Life Guards charge over two very deep and wide ditches that ran on each side of a road which they were ordered to cross, and which they effected with very little loss, having only three or four tumbles. That which our men did least well was marching by. The army was very much admired for its steadiness, its lightness and regularity, and the care with which it was manœuvred. The Highlanders and the horse-artillery seemed particularly to excite attention; and, though the proceedings at the gallery had put us out of favor with the Parisians, still there were a considerable number of French spectators, and many carriages full of ladies, a thing never seen at any of the Prussian reviews.

Thursday, 26th.—Dined at Verey's with Bruce L. Nervins Mont Breton, a man who had been chief of police under Bonaparte for three years. He looks like a thief as much as a thief-taker, and has the most remarkable side-look out of the corner of the eye I ever saw. He told us some amusing anecdotes of the Bonaparte family. He said that Napoleon was very much swayed and influenced by them, and particularly by his sisters, who were very clever and ambitious women, and who often made him change determinations which he had formed with apparent obstinacy. He said the brothers were most of them weak and foolish, and had all of them the inconceivable folly to imagine that when they were sent to be sovereigns of conquered states, they were really meant to be independent kings, and that it was often difficult to convince them of their mistake. He was at Cassel when Jerome came to take possession of the kingdom of Westphalia, and he said the little man strutted about and gave orders to the right and left just as if he was fixed there for all eternity; and, when Nevins hinted to him something about the emperor, he replied, with admirable dignity, "Sachez que je suis empereur chez moi." Nervins, however, whose particular business it was to keep him in order, suggested that perhaps the emperor might send a general of division to take possession of his kingdom if he gave himself too many airs; and Jerome appears at length to have been accessible to the force of such persuasive reasoning. One day at a *levee* a courier arrived with despatches from Bonaparte. Nervins, who had sent complaints of Jerome, and entreated Bonaparte to give him a lecture, was curious to see how it would be taken, and maliciously pressed the little king to let them know what the emperor said. Jerome opened the letter, and, with the utmost coolness and self-possession, read it aloud to the ministers and persons present; and, as he read it, it ran that Bonaparte was delighted to hear how well he went on; that his administration was so prudent and popular, his finances so flourishing, and his army so well established, that he every day saw fresh reason to approve the choice he had made of him for that kingdom, and ended by assuring him of his undiminished affection and regard. Nervins smiled at the manœuvre, and, having observed that a tall officer of hussars had taken advantage of his superiority of stature to crane over little Jerome's shoulders while he was reading the letter, he asked him as they went out what he thought of the letter.

"Think of it," replied the officer. "I never was so thunderstruck in my life. Why, would you believe it, I read the letter over the king's shoulder, and it was word for word the direct contrary of what he read in so unhesitating a manner to us!"

Thursday, 28th; Friday, 29th.—Usual Paris life: going to the gallery, or the buhl-shops, or the sights in the morning; taking an early dinner, and visiting one of the theatres and Lady Castlereagh's in the evening. On the evening of Friday we were much amused by the hereditary Prince of Bavaria, a very well-disposed man, but of very singular manners and appearance. He has some defect in his palate, and a considerable deficiency in his intellect, so that, what with the original absurdity of his ideas, and the inarticulate manner in which he gives vent to them, it is difficult to preserve a decorous gravity when conversing with him, especially as he is very fond of talking English, which he speaks extremely ill. Lady Castlereagh told me that he came up to her one day in the gardens at Versailles, and said, "Madame, you Lord Cassele's wife?" She assented, upon which he exclaimed, with a tender and engaging look, "Dahm de French!" His fondness for the English and his detestation of the French seem the only interesting parts of his character.

Saturday, 30th. — To-day the Austrians made their long-talked-of attack upon the brass horse attached to the gilt car on the top of the triumphal arch in the Place de Carrousel. As, however, they had no workmen or tools with them, they were obliged to apply to us, and we lent them a detachment of our staff corps under Captain Todd. Parties of Austrian cavalry guarded the approaches to the square, and in the inside of it a battalion of Hungarian grenadiers were drawn up.

It had been intended to take the horses down in the night, by way of avoiding an apparent insult upon the king, as the arch is so close to the windows of the Tuileries; but it was found impossible to take them down with safety in the dark, and it was also thought that any disturbance that might arise would be less easily dealt with at night than by daylight. There had been some little symptom of a disposition to resistance on the part of the mob, and a brigade of British troops were under arms at the entrance of the Champs Elysees, ready to march in at a moment's notice. The display of force, however, prevented the necessity of using it, and no interruption was offered to the workmen; indeed, no persons on foot, except English or allies, were allowed to enter the square, so that the mob was kept aloof. A triangle was hoisted up and fixed upon the top of the arch, the horses were slung by a pulley fastened to it, and, the cement which held their feet having been cut away, they were hoisted up and then lowered just in the same manner, and with as much care as live horses are embarked on board a ship from a pier in a harbor. The erection of the triangle, however, having taken a considerable length of time, only one of the horses were got down before sunset, and the remaining two were left to be got down to-morrow morning. The operation was performed with the greatest success; they were lowered into wagons loaded with straw, and placed under the arch to receive them, and then drawn away under an escort of Austrians to the place where they were to be properly packed. I ascended the small staircase which leads to the top of the arch to see them before they were taken down, and was much struck with the exquisite beauty of the workmanship, which, of course, was lost to the eye when one looked at them from below. Their age and master are not well known, but it is generally believed they were made by Lysippus, a contemporary of Alexander. They were originally at Corinth; from there they were carried to Rome; when the seat of empire was moved they followed the Emperor to Constantinople, where they were placed in the Hippodrome. There they remained from the days of Constantine till the Venetians entered Constantinople. They were then transported to Venice, and in the further lapse of ages the victories of Bonaparte brought them to Paris, to remain there, as he said of the Apollo, forever. They are now returning to Venice, and are at least likely to continue there as long as they have done at Paris. The triumphal car to which they were attached was soon stripped of the gilt-lead ornaments and wreaths with which it was decorated. I was lucky enough to get to the top of the arch before the plunder was completed, but I was told that pieces of the spoil sold in the course of the afternoon for a napoleon apiece. A magnificent spread-eagle, which was stuck to the front of the car, was claimed by the staff corps for the sideboard of the mess-room.

Sunday, October 1.—The remaining two horses were taken down early this morning, and the car and angelic grooms left looking most forlorn. I met in the evening, at Lady Castlereagh's, a dark-looking man. whom I imagined to be Alava, the Spanish Minister, and a great friend of Wellington's. We were talking of the descent of the horses; he said it had enraged the French, and regretted the manner in which it had been done. He said the King of France ought to have had another lot of horses made as like them as possible, but of lead. He should then have taken down these in the night, and have put up the others, and by that means all parties would have been satisfied; the Venetians would have had their own, and the French would not have found out their loss. I stared, and said to myself, "Who you are I know not, but I am sure you are not Alava." I found out he was the Sicilian Minister.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROMMEL, DECEASED.—All persons indebted to this estate will make payment and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, to whom Letters Testamentary have been duly granted.

JOHN ROMMEL, JR.,
J. M. ROMMEL, } Executors.
W. J. MANN,
Philadelphia, March 28, 1871. 3 23th6t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of BURKE, Minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the fourth and final account of JOHN GEGAN, Guardian of THOMAS B., TERESA, and JOHN BURKE, minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 4 tuths5t*

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CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivelled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co.; Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, (1 26 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 8 Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

SAXON GREEN.

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
n Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870.................$128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Joseph R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870	600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	300,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	433,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871,	LOSSES PAID IN 1870,
$1,200,000.	$272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,
Wm. M. Baird,
John R. Blakiston,
W. F. Dean,
Peter Sieger,
Lewis Audenreid,
John Ketcham,
J. E. Baum,
John B. Heyl,
Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 3, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·56, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·50, 3·30, 4·30, 5 05, 6 15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10 05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., 1 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7 30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A.M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5 05 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·53 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¾ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street

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HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

GREAT ART SALE.—Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE announces that he will sell at his Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 20 and 21, one of the most splendid collections of Foreign and American Paintings that he has ever had in his possession. The collection will be on view Thursday evening, April 13, and thereafter day and evening until days of sale. The collection is exceedingly important, and comprises specimens by the following famous painters:—

B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

Arippel,
Montfallet,
La Roche,
G. H. Boughton,
Van Hove,
Hereau,
Humbert,
Dansaert,
Boetcher,
Lassalle,
Guilleminet,
Herbstoffer,
Duche,
Von Seben,
Von Perbandt,
Compte Calix,
Schreyer,
Girscher,
De Beaumont,
Paul Weber,
Rothermel,
Gay,
Hamilton,
Bennessey,
Kemper,
Ect. Etc. Etc.
Tschaggeny,
Keis,
Jungheim,
Hofer,
Aufray,
Beranger,
Vandervin,
De Jonghe,
Wittkamp,
Seignac,
Saurfelt,
Klombeck,
Carolus,
Singleton,
Cortez,
Forster,
Hue,
Munthe,
Stange,
W. T. Richards,
Nicholson,
T. Moran,
E. Moran,
Wilcox,
Darley,
Trayer,
X. DeCock,
Lucas,
Buetler,
Lange,
Moormans,
Robens,
Kaehmerer,
Felix,
Farufini,
Guigniet,
Kuwasseg fils.
Leikert,
Traubel,
Coutourier,
Montelant,
Champ,
Hoyoll,
C. J. Lewis,
James M. Hart,
William Hart,
Sonntag,
Williams,
Huntingdon,
Bispham.

4 11 9t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.
manufactured by Messrs. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.
On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,
April 12 and 13,
At 10 o'clock, at their Warerooms,
No. 1127 CHESNUT Street,
will be sold the finest stock of Cabinet Furniture, comprising—
Rich Parlor Suits,
Elegant Chamber Suits,
Dining-room Furniture,
Library Bookcases, Secretary,
Tables, Chairs, etc.
Splendid Carved Clocks, etc.

The furniture is now open for examination with catalogues. 4 8 5t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MR. GEO. B. REUKAUFF'S COLLECTION OF CHOICE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS,
AT No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, April 12, 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold at Mr. REUKAUFF'S Store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, his entire Collection of Choice Paintings. Among them will be found the works of

Paul Martin,
Messieres,
F. Rhode,
C. Ebert,
A. Stanch,
James Hamilton,
E. D. Lewis,
A. Garlach,
Von Sabin,
C. Linderman,
J. Montigny,
J. Vanderwarden,
Von Bree,
Bensall,
Carl Baum,
Peter Moran,
Heinefeder,
J. L. Varberg,
William Hahn,
Wainwright,
Knipp,
Bispham,
C. A. Sommer,
Jerome Thompson, and many others.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—After the paintings, will be sold about 100 fine Engravings and Chromos. [4 8 5t

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and the paintings can be examined until the time of sale.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BRUSSELS and other Carpets, mantel and chamber Glasses, rosewood Piano-fortes, suits of Cottage Furniture, spring, hair, and husk Mattresses, feather Beds and Bedding, Sewing Machines, silver-plated Ware, Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, China Toilet Sets, stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Etc.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, of every description, comprising—

PARLOR SUITS,
covered with coutaline, green, crimson, and maroon plush; figured, green, and crimson damasks and reps, and hair cloth.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
Also, handsomely-carved Chamber Suits, with Wardrobes to match, by our best cabinetmakers.

COTTAGE SUITS.
Also, eight suits of Cottage Furniture, with or without marbles.

OAK AND WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Also, oak and walnut sideboards, extension Tables and Chairs.

BOOK-CASES, EASY CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.
Also, a large assortment of chairs, tables, book-cases, lounges, carpets, etc.

Catalogues ready at 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 4 12 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
April 14, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning, [4 11 5t
April 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 18, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [4 12 5t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER.
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street,
New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21§

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
4 41m No. 129 FRONT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STILL HUNGRY.

The Philadelphia Gas Trust after Another Advance from the City—The Plea this Time.

The Philadelphia Gas Works Company has never been suspected of having been run unprofitably; rather than this, the current of public opinion goes to the opposite extreme—that it is one of the richest concerns extant. This is partially based on the fact that gentlemen who have an eye to the main chance move heaven and earth almost to be invested with the privileges, profits and immunities attaching to a trusteeship, become within a short period after attaining it wealthy, and struggle with remarkable earnestness against being displaced; and partially on the fact is this opinion fixed, that although the city has tried often to get possession of these works, thus removing all oppressive cares from the rulers of the concern, and in each case presenting the most favorable terms, the stockholders were unanimous against any such transfer. The earliest opportunity when the city will be able to secure the control of these works, and operate them—not to enrich a few, but *pro bono publico*—will not occur until some time after the year 1890. Until that period arrives our citizens must accept whatever terms the Trustees choose to make, and there is no precedent to warrant the impression that these will not be for the particular benefit of the backers of the concern, whether acceptable to the people or not.

This afternoon it is quite likely that the Gas Committee will recommend to Councils the passage of an ordinance creating a loan of not less than $500,000, and perhaps $750,000, the former amount having been hastily applied for, and the necessity for the $250,000 extra being discovered within the past week. The Gas Committee were on Tuesday afternoon last impressed with the importance of the addition at an expensive set-out given by the Trustees at the Falls of Schuylkill, the latter having ascertained some time since that the tender cord of generosity was not strung in the hearts but in the stomachs of some of the City Fathers. It is one of the interesting facts in the history of the famous Philadelphia Gas Trust, that the improvements always asked for are invariably to be found at the Falls of Schuylkill! Our readers may be anxious to know why they, in common with the rest of the community, are to be taxed for this outlay.

The Trustees ordered some time ago the partial razeeing of the Ninth ward works, at the terminus of Market street, on the Schuylkill, and thereupon the retort-houses were demolished, the works dismantled, and eight gasometers destroyed. This waste of material was authorized to make room for extensions now in progress, and for which a heavy advance is asked from the city treasury. They consist of a one-story brick building, 30 feet by 16, to be used as a boiler-house; and a two-story brick building, 38 by 27 feet, for an engine and exhauster house, in which has been placed a new 12 horse double acting rotary engine, and in lieu of the old pump exhausters a large Mackenzie rotary exhauster capable of passing 150,000 cubic feet of gas an hour. There has also been erected at the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Filbert street, a building 35 by 80 feet, and two stories high, for office purposes, and now a large force of men is employed in preparing the tank for the new telescopic gasometer, which is to be 140 feet in diameter, and capable of giving an additional storage of one million cubic feet. All the old retort and purifying houses, if not levelled by this time, are to be soon reduced to ruins.

One great objection to this renewal is the re-establishment of the gas works in the heart of the city. Their presence not only depreciates to a very great extent the value of property well adapted for business purposes, but the sickening odors which arise from them spread over a large and thickly populated district, and have a baleful effect upon the health of its denizens. It would have served the ends of the Gas Trust as well, and been far more acceptable to a long-suffering community, if the works had been removed to a suburban site convenient for the reception of coal. The present area, now covered with dismantled works, would have brought a sum almost large enough to have built a respectable sized establishment elsewhere, and the value of surrounding property would have returned a rich revenue into the city treasury.

The popular opinion is that the Gas Trust has made money enough to renew its works without calling upon the city to advance it moneys. Moreover, it has been the custom to rebuild out of the earnings of the concern, and not to borrow capital for that purpose. It is certainly cool to ask the tax-payers to aid in maintaining such a nuisance as the Ninth ward works have always been. There is a prospect of this proposed loan meeting with a strong opposition in Councils.

Church News—More Vestry Elections.—We add the following returns from the vestry elections of Easter Monday to the already published list:—

Church of the Messiah, Rev. Rees C. Evans, Rector.—Messrs. Edgar Janvier, M. D., William J. Bell, Jeremiah H. Baker, John W. Bain, Matthew White, Henry Christian, David Thompson, James Bell, William Husband, Samuel Clase, David Russell, James McCouch.

Church of the Redemption, Twenty-second and Callowhill Streets.—Messrs. W. H. Eastwood, Alexander Crow, Alexander Crow, Jr., Robert Taylor, Alexander Wilson, John Elliot, Sr., George Sheridan, William Norris, Adam Bustard, John Nickol, John Page, George Drew Phelan.

St. Timothy, Reed, below Eighth.—Robert J. Beresford, James S. Bell, Robert Briggs, William P. Brown, Charles Culbertsen, M. P. Clover, Samuel F. Flood, Dr. W. H. Hutt, Charles J. Lambdin, Samuel J. Lynch, Francis M. Lorrillier, and John Morrow.

The Free Delivery System.—This brief statement will show the growth of the postal free delivery system in Philadelphia:—During January, 1865, there were delivered 511,202 mail letters, 189,797 local letters, and 79,037 papers; a total of 780,036. In the month of March, 1871, there were delivered 1,055,373 mail letters, 535,249 local letters, and 403,666 papers; a total of 1,994,288, or an increase over the total of January, 1865, of almost fifteen hundred thousand! In January, 1865, 209,647 letters were collected, and $7482·84 paid to the carriers; in March, 1871, 1,319,974 letters were collected, and $14,304·11 paid to the carriers.

Killing Poultry.—Three Germans, recently arrived from Baltimore, went to a barn attached to a farm-house on the Neck, in the vicinity of the Deering farm, yesterday, and began to kill poultry. The neighboring farmers gave chase to the fellows, who were finally captured by some officers of the Second district. Alderman Lutz has sent each of them to prison for the extraordinary proceeding. Their names are Peter Brobeck, Charles Shultz, and John Luringer.

A Violent Assault.—A Mrs. Myers, who keeps a tavern at No. 112 South street, was yesterday morning beaten by a man named John McDonald. Later in the day Myers again went into the tavern and smashed a looking-glass with a spittoon. Officer McCullough placed the violent fellow under arrest, and Alderman Lutz has committed him. Mrs. Myers is very badly injured.

Fight at a Ball.—A crowd of men late last night, who were in attendance at a ball at Broad and Spring Garden streets, became engaged in a fight, which resulted in several damaged faces and much injury done to wearing apparel. A squad of police officers dispersed the fighters and made two arrests. Alderman Massey has bound the accused over.

The Squares Opened.—To-day our public squares were thrown open for the accommodation of the public. The little boys and girls who for weeks past have been with longing eyes looking through the railings at the trim and shady walks within, will hail the fact with delight.

Jump from a Window.—Elizabeth Moore jumped from the second-story window of her residence, on Hunter street, near Tenth, this morning, and injured her leg.

RAILROADS.

Operations of the Railroads having Termini in Philadelphia and Vicinity During the Year 1870.

We give below the operations of the railroads which have termini in this city, or which have direct connections with such roads, during the year 1870. Our figures are taken from the report of the Auditor-General for the year 1870:—

	NAME OF ROAD.	*Stock authorized by law.*	*Amount of Stock now Paid in.*	*Amount of Floating and Funded debt.*	*Cost of Road and Equipment.*	*Length of Road in Miles.*	*Number of Passengers Carried.*	*Gross amount of Tonnage.*	*Total Expenses.*	*Total Receipts.*	
1	Catawissa	....	$3,859,500	$441,850	$3,826,500	65·00	....	472,154	$413,041	$655,812	1
2	Chester Valley	$871,900	871,900	1,455,000	1,371,900	21·50	....	....	....	....	2
3	Chestnut Hill	120,650	120,650	....	120,650	4·12	....	....	‡9,471	‡21,597	3
4	Connecting	1,806,000	1,278,300	1,000,000	2,278,300	6·78	....	....	....	....	4
5	Junction	250,000	180,250	800,000	898,324	4·62	†232,680	....	†65 363	†134,035	5
6	North Pennsylvania	*1,500,000	3,150,000	3,952,887	7,258,861	55·60	796,457	827,679	729,975	1,355,508	6
7	Perkiomen	50,000	37,890	857,415	876,579	11·00	....	....	....	....	7
8	Philadelphia and Baltimore Central	2,600,000	230,606	1,426,690	1,777,649	46·00	634,039	96,833	245,575	251,579	8
9	Philadelphia and Erie	10,000,000	8,404,300	13,207,564	20,268,736	287·60	806,120	1,614,287	3,144,044	3,144,944	9
10	Philadelphia and Reading	....	30,401,600	10,154,970	31,776,473	152·40	2,71,840	7,449,925	4,769,174	9,571,367	10
11	Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown	460,000	1,626,250	25,400	1,502 042	17·00	2 72,846	572,728	342,968	700,465	11
12	Philadelphia and Trenton	2,000,000	1,259,100	....	1,497,604	26·60	†1,321,109	763,015	†1,207,155	†1,389,328	12
13	Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore	....	9,562 650	2,612,220	10,374,468	95·31	1,472,546	331,493	1,647,858	2,577,146	13
14	Reading and Columbia	600,000	507,268	267,271	2,246,124	40·00	121,109	211,612	140,221	201,689	14
15	Southwark	200,000	58,468	....	....	2·12	....	....	....	....	15
16	West Chester	165,000	165,000	....	202,886	9·00	....	....	....	....	16
17	West Chester and Philadelphia	2,206,000	684,045	1,064,500	1,498,807	26·30	682,336	78,996	171,389	253,566	17
18	Wilmington and Reading	800,000	754,717	1,775,721	2,312,374	63·60	79,424	81,203	88,547	87,739	18
19	Pennsylvania	35,000,000	33,850,000	27,682,389	33,806,907	354·90	4,352,769	5,427,461	11,260,085	17,531,706	19

*With power to increase that amount.
†For fourteen months.
‡For thirteen months.

Hon. M. P. Wilder's Lecture on Fruit, Growing in California.—The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and party from Boston arrived at the Continental Hotel last evening. Mr. Wilder has just returned from Amherst and Dartmouth Colleges, where he has delivered his lecture on California before the literary societies of those institutions, by particular request, and with much commendation. Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has sent to the Horticultural Society, from the department at Washington, several wax models of California fruit, large pine cones from the gigantic pine trees, and other curiosities of this kind, to be exhibited at Wilder's lecture to-night, at Horticultural Hall, which promises to be a grand ovation, as half the house has been taken by members of the Horticultural Society, and tickets for the remaining seats are selling very rapidly. Those who intend to be present at the lecture should secure front seats at once at Dreer's, No. 714 Chesnut street, and at Mr. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. The Park Commissioners have invited Mr. Wilder and party to visit Fairmount Park, on Friday afternoon, when Messrs. Vaux and Olmstead, the celebrated landscape gardeners, will be present, and the beauties of the park will be exhibited to this distinguished guest.

Mission Work in the City.—From a letter addressed by the lady in charge to the superintendent of the sewing school at Mission Chapel, No. 225 South Ninth street, we learn that the school was started on the 10th of December last. The note says:—

> Of the fifteen children who promised to attend only three were present. But we were not discouraged; our trust was in God. On the following Saturday, there was an increased attendance, and every successive week has added to the number, until we now have eighty-six scholars. No more can be received, for want of room. Most of the children are from the neighborhood of the mission. With them have come faithful teachers. Materials in sufficient quantity have also been supplied by kind friends. The object is to benefit the children spiritually, as well as teach them to sew.
>
> We have found the sewing school to be a door to the Sunday-school, of which a number of our girls are regular attendants.
>
> Our school will close on the last of April, when the devoted teachers, whose desire is, as it always has been, to gratify as well as to instruct, will give the children an entertainment. A prize is to be awarded the best sewer, and each girl is to have the garments she has made during the winter. Besides, one or two beautiful hymns are to be sung by the girls, and the ten commandments are to be repeated in concert.

A Man Assaulted at Ninth and Chesnut Streets.—Last evening about 10 o'clock Mr. John E. McDonough was conversing with a friend at Ninth and Chesnut streets, when he was approached by a man named John Charles, who, after uttering some insulting epithet, struck Mr. McDonough a blow on the cheek. A friend of the assailant, called John Nespy, also assisted in the assault. Mr. McDonough defended himself and handed over Nespy into the custody of a police officer. Nespy was before Alderman Jones this morning, and has been held in $800 bail.

Charles, after striking the blow, managed to escape, and has not yet been arrested.

Fight on Chesnut Street.—Alexander Purple, last night, on Chesnut street, near Ninth, was assaulted by another man named James Mead. Purple was knocked to the pavement, bleeding profusely from a wound on the side of the head, which on examination proved to be of small consequence. The affair caused much excitement, and stories were bandied around the streets that a "bloody tragedy" had been enacted, "two men murdered," etc., etc. Mead has not been arrested. The parties are well known in the vicinity.

The musical entertainment this evening in Camden, at Morgan's Hall, promises to be a success. The programme is well arranged, and, under the direction of Professor H. A. Clarke, will doubtless give to our friends great satisfaction.

The Assault on Kendig.—Peter Ehrenberg, better known as "Pete Pretzel," an ex-Democratic policeman, instigated by one of the notorious brothers Burns, was the one who made the brutal attack on private officer Kendig recently. He is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Indecency.—John McDary was yesterday arrested at Howard street and Girard avenue by Officer Smith, of the Tenth district, for indecency in the streets. The accused has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Shoemaker.

Trifling Fire.—A foul chimney caused a trifling fire this morning in a house in Irwin's court, a small thoroughfare running west from Twenty-third street, and above Spring Garden street.

Corner Loungers.—Four corner loungers were arrested last night at Twenty-second and Brown streets, and two more at Sixteenth and Callowhill streets. The parties have been placed under bail.

THE MAYOR'S OPINIONS.

He Opposes the Laying of Railway Tracks on Broad Street, and Asks Councils to Prevent It.

This afternoon the Mayor sent into Councils the following important and interesting messages:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—I have been informed that the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company are preparing to lay tracks on Broad street, northward from Federal street to Columbia avenue, with a view to running passenger cars thereon; and believing that this use of Broad street will be very obnoxious to a large majority of the people of Philadelphia, and that the right thus claimed to be exercised is of doubtful validity, I respectfully ask such attention as you think the subject demands.

Recent events have unmistakably shown that the people of Philadelphia regard Broad street as a principal avenue, which should always be kept unobstructed, in fulfilment of the public promise made by the Legislature in 1866, and unless the railroad company has acquired a clear and undisputable legal right thus to obstruct the street, their attempt so to do should be at once stopped. A hasty examination of the charter of the company under which this right is claimed induces me to believe that it cannot be sustained. The company through which this right is supposed to be derived had a doubtful existence, its proceedings seemed to be full of irregularities; and its intended use of being an adjunct of a foreign corporation having been prevented by judicial authority, the execution of any of its powers and franchises appears to have been suspended, if not entirely abandoned.

The passage by the Legislature of the act of 1866, declaring that Broad street, of its entire length and breadth, shall forever be kept clear and free from all railing or other obstructions, speaks plainly the object intended to be attained, especially as the earlier sections of the same act authorized the removal of any track previously laid on that street. The provision by the Legislature first for the removal of the existing railways on Broad street, and next for the prevention of any future incumbrances of that kind, it was supposed was sufficient to secure the enjoyment of that public avenue to its fullest extent, in order to guarantee to the owners of property on the street that the moneys expended by them for paving and other improvements shall be faithfully applied; it is made a contract, for an expressed consideration, by which the Legislature deprived even itself of the power of revoking the privileges thus granted, or of changing the condition of Broad street at any future time. That it was intended to repeal any existing rights, such as are now asserted, is clear, and I therefore recommend that you promptly adopt such measures as you deem necessary to settle effectually whether the legislative purposes shall be fully accomplished, and anything done by you shall have my cordial and prompt co-operation.

Very respectfully, Daniel M. Fox.

The Encroachments of Telegraph Companies.

The second message read thus:—

Having been recently apprised by one of the High Constables that some person or persons in the employ of one or more telegraph companies were, with a view of placing telegraphic wires thereon, engaged in planting large poles on the footways of Fifteenth street, between Market and Chesnut streets, without the consent or knowledge of Councils, and without the authority of law, I immediately ordered steps to be taken to put a stop to the movement, resulting in the arrest of one of the workmen there found so engaged, who, upon a hearing before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate at the Central Police Station, was held in $600 bail for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace and for the city and county to answer the charge of creating a nuisance and obstructing the public highway. The individual under arrest, it is said, is an employe of either the Western Union or the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, which of them it does not clearly appear—the former being, as we have reason to believe, a foreign corporation, and the latter having certain restrictions and modifications in its charter which make it extremely doubtful as to its right to place poles on any of the streets, at least without the consent of Councils; but as there are a large number of these magnetic telegraph companies now having offices in our city, some of which resort to the dangerous expedient of running their wires over the house-tops, from chimney to chimney, whilst others do not hesitate to use whatever streets they please, placing their poles thereon without regard to the public convenience, nor whether it affects the rights of stores or dwellings, or does injury to flag, granite, or good brick pavement, using poles of such width appearance and height as may best suit their purpose, and that, too, without the slightest knowledge, consent of, or even communication with the city authorities. I have deemed it my duty in protection of the public interests to cause the arrest referred to to be made, in order, if possible, to have a judicial determination of the question as to whether the city authorities have been affected in their jurisdiction or control over the public highways in this respect.

I accordingly call your attention to this matter, with the recommendation that such measures should be adopted as will either put an end to these encroachments upon the rights of the city, or by judicial decisions have the position of the city so defined in this connection; and if we have lost any power, we may know what legislative remedy to apply to recover the same.

Very respectfully, Daniel M. Fox.

Children Bitten by a Mad Dog.—A mad dog at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets last evening bit two children. Police Officer Klopp shot the rabid animal.

Fell Dead.—Hugh Carroll, aged 72 years, residing at No. 1926 Earp street, fell dead this morning. The Coroner has been notified.

FRAUDULENT VOTES IN CONNECTICUT

The Reported Blunder in One of the Wards of New Haven.

From the Hartford Courant, April 11.

At last we have clear and full evidence of one of the frauds which the Republicans believe have for several years been committed in New Haven. The Democratic counters figured and the Democratic moderator returned 100 more votes for English in the Fourth ward of New Haven than were actually cast! The facts can be established to the perfect satisfaction of any man. They are substantially as follows:—

Whole number votes registered	1404
Number not voting	190
Number legally voting	1214
Illegal votes cast	2
Total	1216

Subtract 19 votes for assessors put in the State box, and the total for Governor becomes 1197. But the vote returned is:—

For Jewell	579
For English	718
Total	1297
Fraudulent excess	100

One year ago the Republican canvass in this ward gave the Democrats about 50 majority, and the Democrats themselves claimed only about 60. But they made the returns give English about 250. The Republicans then believed that they were cheated, and they determined to keep closer watch the next time. The check list has been repeatedly and most carefully counted. It justifies the statement above given—1404 voters registered, 190 not voting, 2 illegal votes. Total for Governor, after subtracting the votes for assessors, 1197. But by giving English 718 votes, instead of 618, they made the total 1297, which is 100 more than could possibly have been given.

Both the Democratic and Republican registrars certified to the correctness of the list. There are very nearly the same number of votes given for the Republican candidates for Representatives as for the Republican State ticket. But 100 more votes are declared for the Democratic State ticket than for the Democratic Representatives! Men who watched the polls all day say there could not possibly be any such discrepancy. There could not have been more than half a dozen difference.

After the count had been finished on the evening of the election, Democratic tickets were found between the oil-cloth cover and the table. One theory as to the manner in which the fraud was committed is this:—The Democratic counters proposed to count the "clean" (or unscratched) tickets by fifties. But after the bundles had been quite or nearly made up, they concluded to count by hundreds, but they did not double up all the packages! So that in two instances packs of fifty were counted as hundreds, making a clear gain of one hundred. In the meantime the Republican counters were kept busy counting Republican clean tickets or scattering votes.

—Henry Hawthorne, claiming to be a cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, was recently drowned near Sacramento, Cal.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthstSp

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Success of the New Loan

The Official Absentee Nuisance.

The Outrages on the Frontier.

The Reports Exaggerated.

The Trouble at Harrisburg.

Legislation at a Standstill.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Dead-Lock in the Legislature on the Apportionment Bill.

Harrisburg, April 13.—The confusion in the Legislature increases daily, and the two houses are now at direct issue on the Apportionment bill. The conflict bids fair to result, before Saturday, in a total and absolute stoppage of all work. At present the business of the houses are mere form. At least two thousand bills affecting private interests are tied up. If a grand rupture takes place all these bills will fall.

The Senate refuses or neglects to pass the Appropriation bill, and it is possible, but hardly probable, that this may fall with the rest. The members are understood to have already drawn over $140,000 of their pay, but the various public institutions of the State will suffer. The conference apportionment committees of the Senate and House met last evening, and agreed to disagree. The whole matter is in their hands. The present condition is without precedent, and terribly distressing to parties having an interest in legislation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Quiet Restored in the Mining Region.

Harrisburg, April 13.—General Osborne telegraphs to the Governor this morning, from Scranton, "All quiet. The prospects of adjustment are bright."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 13.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Loan.

The largest subscription yet received to the new loan came to-day from New York, from the Park Bank, being one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Sixty millions are already taken. Secretary Boutwell has received positive assurance that the foreign loan will be taken.

Official Absenteeism.

Owing to frequent complaints made against Territorial officers absenting themselves from their posts of duty without leave, and drawing salaries for months without performing any service, President Grant has directed a proclamation to be issued calling the officers' attention to the law in such cases, and directing that in future the heads of departments shall grant leave of absence to such officers only for reasons of the most urgent character, and for the shortest possible time.

Ku-klux and Amnesty.

Notice was given to-day in the Senate that as soon as the Ku-klux bill was disposed of, the Amnesty bill will be strongly urged.

The Outrages on the Frontier.

The Government has telegraphed to our authorities to ascertain the truth of the reported killing of United States soldiers at Fort Godwin by Mexican troops. It is the impression that the affair is greatly exaggerated.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

Washington, April 13.—Lieutenant Maursel B. Field has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard; Master Charles W. Christopher to report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation for duty; Paymaster Henry W. Meade and Chief Engineer Lackey to the Wachusett; Lieutenant-Commanders Cotton, Gliddon, and Nields, Lieutenant Graham, Masters Cornwell and Nichols, Ensigns Turner, Mahan, Monahan, and Coffin, and several minor officers have been detached from the Tennessee and ordered to the Wachusett.

Captain Temple, Lieutenant-Commander Wilde, Surgeon McMaster, Passed Assistant Surgeon Fort, Assistant Surgeon Ruths, Chief Engineer Macomb, and other minor officers of the Tennessee are placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Hayward has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, April 13.—Mr Connell presented a petition from 2800 citizens of Philadelphia for the abolishment of the Public Buildings Commission.

Mr. Brooke, one for the passage of an act for the removal of the Lazaretto and Quarantine Station to the south point of Tinicum Island.

Mr. Dechert, one from the America Hose Company praying for the passage of an act now pending changing the charter of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, so as to enable them to divide their capital among the companies comprising the same.

An act for the relief of John Brady, of Harrisburg, was reported negatively.

An act relative to the taxation of the bonds and stock of the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, with an amendment.

An act transferring the proceeds arising from licenses granted tavern-keepers, brewers, peddlers, distillers, and others, from the State treasury to county treasuries; having been amended by striking out the first section, which provides for such transfer, leaving that portion of the bill relative to the licensing of taverns.

An act exempting members of the National Guard from jury duty, as committed.

An act repealing the act of May, 1861, setting apart forty acres of the Almshouse ground for a park.

Mr. Henszey introduced a bill to incorporate the College of the Deaf and Dumb in Philadelphia.

Mr. Randall, one for promoting, improving, and advancing the qualification and for regulating the government of grades of stationary engineers, for better safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania.

House.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Boileau to allow new bills to be introduced into the House to-day.

Mr. Strang (Republican) moved to amend by adding, "and that the House will not consider any private bills during this session of the Legislature unless the same shall have been introduced before next Tuesday." This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chalfant moved to prohibit the consideration of any "public" bills unless the same have been already introduced. Lost.

Mr. Leonard moved to prohibit the introduction of any "public" bill after next Tuesday. Agreed to—53 to 34.

The whole resolution, with all the amendments, was then defeated by 33 yeas to 54 nays.

Mr. Johnson asked leave to offer the following resolution, but the House refused to give the assent of two-thirds of its members for its consideration:—

Whereas, The House has passed the Appropriation bill some three weeks or more ago, as well as other public bills, all of which have been in the Senate for an unusual length of time without any action, without even a meeting of the committee to which the Appropriation bill was referred; and further, that the House has passed nearly or quite a thousand private bills on which the Senate has refused or neglected to take any action: therefore

Resolved, That this House, being a concurrent branch of the Legislature, now declares that it will pass no private bill until the Senate proceeds to the consideration of bills now before that body, and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to notify the Senate that the House will be ready to adjourn *sine die* at any time after the 21st of April next.

The House bill providing for a geological survey of the State was considered. It was favored by Messrs. McJunkin, Stone, and others, and opposed by Mr. Hagar, and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 57 to 34.

New York Produce Market.

New York, April 13.—Cotton heavy; sales 1000 bales middling uplands at 14⅝c.; middling Orleans at 15⅛c. Flour steady; sales 8500 barrels State at $6@7·10; Western, at $6@7·65; Ohio at $6·70@7·35; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat firmer; No. 1 new at $1·60@1·62; winter red amber at $1·63@1·67. Corn buoyant and advanced 1@2c.: sales 41,000 bushels new mixed Western at 77½@78½c. Oats firm; sales 18,000 bushels at 68@70c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $19·75. Lard quiet at 11@12c. Whisky steady at 90½c.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Debates in Both Houses

The Old 4th of March

No Longer a Day of Mark.

Later from Europe.

Heavy Fighting Near Paris.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Conflict in Progress.

London, April 13.—A despatch from Versailes last night states that there is no news as to the progress of the conflict believed to be going on between the French troops and Communists. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vanvres and Montrouge, where the insurgents have been massed for some days in heavy columns. Marshal MacMahon is directing the movements of the army in person. It is reported that Assy and Bergeret have been condemned to death by the Commune for high treason.

The issue of railway tickets from Brussels to Paris has been stopped.

Evening Quotations.

London, April 13—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93⅜ for account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862s, 93; of 1865s, old, 92½; of 1867, 91¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

Liverpool, April 13—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 7⅝@7¾d.; Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales today 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were taken for speculation and export.

London, April 13—4·30 P. M.—Cumberland cut Bacon, 44s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The 4th of March.

Washington, April 13.—The House has been engaged for two hours in discussing the Senate amendment repealing the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March. Messrs. Dawes, Banks, Beck, and a number of leading members favored the repeal, while Messrs. Hoar, Butler, and Garfield opposed it. It was finally adopted by a vote of 99 to 98. Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered an amendment extending the time of the repeal to the Forty-second Congress, which was voted down by a large majority.

The President stated to-day that he did not see any good that was likely to result by organizing on the 4th of March. He thinks that Congress ought to repeal the tenure-of-office act.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Attempted Abduction.

New York, April 13.—An attempt was made last night by Edward Kellogg, recently defeated in an action for divorce by his wife, to abduct three of his children from their home in Brooklyn. The police prevented the act. The case goes to the courts.

Obituary.

Lenox, Mass., April 13.—The Hon. Henry W. Bishop died this morning.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Burglary in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 13.—The residence of Colonel John Knapp, one of the proprietors of the Missouri *Republican*, was burglarized on Tuesday night, and two baskets filled with table ware, several articles of clothing and other valuables were carried off.

The Democratic National Convention.

The *Times* of this morning editorially claims that St. Louis is the most proper place for holding the next Democratic convention.

An Incendiary Fire at Nevada, Mo.,

last Thursday destroyed $15,000 worth of property.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, April 13.—The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Wilson and Carpenter visitors to West Point.

Mr. Wilson, upon his own request, was excused from service on the Southern outrage investigation.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would ask for a vote on an amendment to the order of business to permit action on the General Amnesty bill as soon as the Ku-klux bill was disposed of.

The regular order, the Ku-klux bill, was then proceeded with.

Mr. Thurman took the floor in a lengthy argument against the centralizing tendencies of the bill.

In a critical examination of the defects of the bill he reviewed first the substitution of the Federal for the State courts, to the disparagement of the latter. He explained his confidence in the justice and impartiality of the judiciary of his own State. He was unwilling to say to the people of Ohio that the Congress of the United States distrusted the judges of the state courts. As to the second section he could approve of some parts of it, while other parts were highly objectionable.

Its statement of a conspiracy was too vague. What was meant in the language of the bill by "the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," or depriving a citizen of "the due and equal protection of the laws?" To constitute a conspiracy it was not necessary that a combination should do any overt act at all. The combination itself made the offense.

The intent to be attributed to persons, that of combining, was not defined, and the utmost discretion in framing indictments as to this intent was placed in the hands of district attorneys ignorant of law, of whom there were many in the South, where the judges were little better, the Government taking such as it could get, while the grand juries were probably two-thirds illiterate negroes.

The provision of the bill, in regard to a conspiracy against a United States officer while discharging his duties, had been amended by the Judiciary Committee by adding the words, "or while engaged in the discharge of his duties." By this, any person trespassing upon the property, in Illinois, of a Federal officer engaged in Washington, would be liable to all the penalties of the bill. This whole undertaking to punish offenses against State laws through the machinery of the Federal Government was plainly unconstitutional. As an instance of the monstrous pains and penalties of the bill, Mr. Thurman said that if Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill should pass, then under this section, the proprietors of the Arlington or any other first-class hotel would be liable to a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment for assigning white and colored guests to separate tables, or failing to provide for both at the same tables. The same held good as to any proprietor of a public conveyance or place of public amusement. On the other hand, a few darkies for robbing the hen roost or plundering the pig pen of a white man, would suffer the same penalties for having infringed upon "the immunities and privileges of American citizens." These sections might give rise to vexatious and harassing propositions, but their extraordinary severity would practically make them a dead letter. The essence of the measure was in the third and fourth sections, which vested the President of United States with a power now only wielded by the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia. He could at will declare war against the people of any State, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus there. This power of suspension was a legislative power, and could not be delegated to the President.

Its unreserved surrender to a Presidential candidate was most dangerous to the liberties of the country. The question now was, whether we are to have but one star instead of thirty-seven upon our flag; whether the State Governments, "the source of our prosperity," are to be obliterated, and our present admirable system of free government.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish a statement of the population of the United States, giving the representative and total population of each State separately, as ascertained by the ninth census.

Mr. Boreman spoke at length in vindication of the reconstruction measures. He attributed Southern hostility to the Government, and disorders in the South, to the effect of Northern Democratic opinions and example.

House.

Mr. Barnum, member elect from Connecticut, appeared and took the oath.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Parker, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph was taken up, discussed, amended, and passed.

Mr. Holman presented a communication from the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington asking the use of the hall of the House of Representatives for two public meetings of the general convention of delegates from similar associations throughout the United States, to be held on the 24th of May next, and asked unanimous consent to submit a motion to that effect.

Mr. Willard objected.

Mr. Lowe asked consent to introduce and put on its passage a bill for the sale of the Cherokee lands in Kansas to actual settlers.

Mr. Randall objected to the introduction of any bill for consideration.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill, the question being on the amendment repealing the law which requires the meeting of each new Congress on the fourth of March.

Mr Leonard Myers offered an amendment providing that the repeal shall not take effect until after the expiration of the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Coburn argued against the repeal of the law. He hoped to see the day when men would cease to talk about co-ordinate branches of the Government, as there was but one great power in the country, and that was the people, whose views were expressed through Congress. He favored any policy which would take power from the Executive and lodge it in the hands of the people through their Representatives.

Mr. Garfield attributed the proposed repeal to the desire of the Senate to be left alone to exercise the great powers which it had obtained and extended within the last few years, but he could not understand why the House should so consent to ignore its own existence.

Mr. Beck spoke in favor of the repeal of the law, and referred to the probability of the next House and the next administration being Democratic.

Mr. Banks could see very strong reason for the repeal of the law, and none whatever applicable to the continuance. The first objection to it was that it required the organization of the House at the beginning of an administration, before it was known what the policy or *personnel* of that administration was to be. Another objection to it was that it gave the old members who were re-elected control of the organization of the House.

This led to the formation of a coterie in the House, and thus the changes made in the representation were altogether ineffective. He hoped, therefore, that the law would be repealed. If the House were to be organized, it should have a complete and perfect organization, and that could only be obtained by a postponement until such time as members could have an opportunity of forming a deliberate judgment as to what they had to do.

Mr. Howe argued against a repeal of the law. He regarded the proposed repeal as another attempt on the part of the Senate to grasp into its own hands all the power of the Government, and to remove these powers from the Executive on the one side and from the people's representatives on the other side.

Mr. Cox argued in favor of the repeal of the law. After an exhausting session of over three months it was difficult for the re-elected members to go to work upon new legislation and on a new policy. The present session had been pernicious and pestiferous. In almost every conceivable degree. As to the policy of the administration, it did not amount to anything.

The President in one of his messages had objected to free ships, but had afterwards come in with a special message at the tail of the session in favor of free ships, but the House had refused to sustain that policy; but when it came to soldier messages, to the policy of force, Congress was willing enough to give the President the power of the sword through a Ku klux bill. He belived that the body of the people would rather that Congress should go away. All its legislation tended to the disturbance of the business interest of the country. Congress did not do anything for the purpose of reducing taxation or of reviving trade. The trade of the country was crippled, and even the bonds of the Government were falling in the market.

Mr. Lynch asked Mr. Cox whether the last Congress had not reduced taxation $180,000,000, and whether he (Mr. Cox) had not voted against that.

Mr. Cox replied that the reduction was only $80,000,000, and that it was all a sham, as it discriminated improperly against consumers.

Mr. Scofield favored the repeal of the law, and argued that the real question was whether it was better for Congress to meet at the commencement of warm weather or of cold weather.

Mr. Donnan argued against the repeal, contending that this preliminary session was useful in training new member to their duties.

Mr. Kerr declared himself in favor of its unqualified repeal. He contended that the industrial interests of the country were more properous and were better conducted when Congress was not in session than when it was, because Congress was apt to enact laws that were irritating and disturbing to the material interests of the country.

Mr. Shanks argued against the repeal.

Mr. Bingham replied to some of the arguments made in favor of the repeal.

Mr. Dawes, speaking in favor of the repeal, said that the present session was a mistake, and that they should have more to repent of than to boast of after all was done. If anything had occurred within the last few days to make the people forgive Congress for its dissensions and wranglings and for the deep wounds inflicted on the Republican party in the other end of the Capitol, the more dangerous because they were bleeding internally, it was that moderate counsels had found their utterance in legislation rather than extreme measures. It was only that moderation that saved the present session of Congress from being an unmitigated evil, in the judgment of the people.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, replying to Mr. Dawes' remarks about moderate counsels having prevailed, said that gentleman had got measures a little differently worded from those which he proposed, but that they were not a bit more moderate.

The debate having closed, Mr. Leonard Myers withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Lynch moved that the repeal shall not go into effect till after the termination of the Forty-fourth Congress. Rejected—66 to 80.

The Senate amendment repealing the law was then concurred in—yeas, 99; nays, 98.

The Speaker having hesitated some seconds in announcing the ayes, had it explained that his hesitation was as to whether he should exercise the right which he had of voting and pronouncing a tie, but that after consideration he declined to exercise that right.

RULLOFF THE MURDERER.

Statements of the Criminal—How His Accomplices were drowned.

Rulloff has made a full and connected statement in regard to the flight of himself and his accomplices, Jarvis and Dexter, after the murder of the clerk Mirick on the night of the 17th of August last. After the fatal shot was fired—as Rulloff affirms, by Jarvis—they assisted Dexter out of the store, he being so badly wounded in the encounter with the clerk that he could scarcely support himself. They went as rapidly as possible towards the Chenango river. On the way Dexter fainted once from loss of blood, and Jarvis also showed signs of exhaustion, owing to his injuries. Upon reaching the bank of the river they halted, and discussed for a few minutes the chances of getting across safely; but although they had misgivings as to their success, there was no alternative, and they at once plunged into the water, and at once found themselves beyond their depth. Dexter grasped hold of Rulloff, and clung to him with his hands and winding his legs about him. The latter only saved himself from drowning by breaking away from his companion after a fearful struggle. Dexter sank, and reappeared once, and entreated Rulloff and Jarvis to save him; but the latter, although a good swimmer, was himself rapidly failing, and the former thought it more prudent to keep aloof. He sank again, and soon came up and floated on the water.

Jarvis put forth every effort to reach the opposite shore, but the injuries he had received at the hands of the murdered clerk were so serious that his strength failed him, and he was drowned. Rulloff says he swam across the river, and on looking back as he was climbing up the bank, he saw in the light of the moon the bodies of his late companions in crime floating slowly down the river. He says that if Jarvis had succeeded in getting to the west shore his injuries would have prevented him from walking a step.

Rulloff will give no account of where he went, or how he concealed himself, up to the time of his arrest, ten miles from Binghamton, six days after the murder. It will be remembered that at the examination before the Coroner, Rulloff refused to show his hat, and the Coroner not insisting upon it, the hat was left in his possession, and cut into pieces by him in his cell. He now says that his reason for so doing was that there was blood in the hat, coming from a severe wound made in his head by the cold-chisel thrown down the stone steps by the clerk, Burrows, on the night of the murder. Rulloff had concealed the wound by washing all the blood away, and arranging his hair over it in a particular manner. His shirt was also drenched with blood, and he tore that up.

It is impossible to induce Rulloff to make any further revelations. He maintains the same stolid indifference to his fate that has characterized him throughout his trial and sentence, and devotes his whole attention to his "philological investigations," upon which subject he will dilate to visitors as long as they will listen. It is still hoped that a full confession may be had from him in regard to the planning of the robbery, and the subsequent bloody events, although he says that his statements to the court at Elmira contained all that he has to say in the matter.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh V. 6s.cp.	95	200 sh Leh Na..s60.	35⅞
$4400 Leh gold L...	80¾	100 sh Penna R.b30.	64⅛
$1000 Ca & Bur R 6s	87	100 do....s60.	64
100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	17¾	150 do.....s60.	64⅛
100 sh N Cent R.....	40¾	100 do.....b60.	64⅜
100 do.....	41¾	100 do.....2d.	64⅛
400 sh Hestonv'e 34.	20	260 sh O C & A R......	50⅛
400 do....b10.	20	100 sh Phil & E R...	28⅞